SATURDAY NIGHT

FLYING SAUCERS AND CANADA

by R. S. Lambert

Closer Look at Our Undergrads

by Dr. Norman A. Mackenzie

MAY 17, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 32

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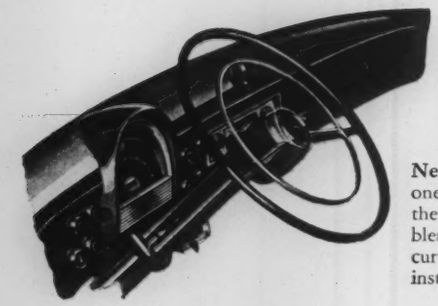

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: One of the few men who know what Canadian TV will be like is MAYOR MOORE, Chief Producer of Television for the CBC in Toronto. He indicates how Canada intends to profit by the experience of U.S. and British TV operators . . . Native Canadian popular music is virtually non-marketable, says Managing Editor JOHN YOCOM. He tells why—the flood of popular music from the U.S. has conditioned our taste, swamped Canadian talent . . . A feeling of African unity is growing rapidly, crumbling divisions that separated the country, says WILLIAM CLARK . . . Easy living is the keynote of a picture spread of new developments in outdoor summer furniture, stronger, lighter and more comfortable than grandma's hammock . . . JOHN BREBNER of Columbia U. and GERALD GRAHAM of London U., famed scholars, pay tribute to Professor H. A. Innis of the University of Toronto . . . LESLIE ROBERTS discusses a central question in Canada-U.S. industrial and security relationships: "How should Canada's fabulous iron discoveries on the Labrador-Quebec boundary and west of Lake Superior be developed and utilized?"

COVER: FRANCES HYLAND began her career in Saskatchewan theatres, in high school and university plays. Next step was to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, England. Then she moved on to provincial tours, later stepped into the role of Stella in "A Streetcar Named Desire". She put in a stint with John Gielgud in "A Winter's Tale", and moved last winter into the lead in a new play, "The Same Sky". She got an enthusiastic response from London critics in her role as a Jewish girl who marries a Gentile soldier. More news of the Regina actress on Page 17.—*Photo by Angus McBean, London.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

ELECTIONS COMING UP!

by Michael Barkway

SINCE the tulips were planted out in front of the Parliament Buildings and sunny weather came back to Ottawa, the House of Commons has been afflicted with an acute case of spring fever. It has less to do with the tulips and the sunshine than with the prospect of elections in the offing. The old political war-horses, scenting elections afar off, begin to stamp their feet noisily.

Six federal by-elections take place on May 26. In Ontario, they are in the constituencies of Waterloo North, formerly held by Liberal Louis Breithaupt, now Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and of Ontario, which Walter Thomson resigned to lead the provincial Liberals to defeat last November. In Quebec, they are in Brome-Missisquoi held until his death by Liberal H. A. Gosselin, and in Roberval, held by Liberal Deputy Speaker J. A. Dion until his appointment to the bench. The remaining two are in New Brunswick: Victoria-Carleton, held by the late H. H. Hatfield (PC), and Gloucester, held by Liberal T. C. Richard.

The election fever broke out in the House of Commons at the end of April. The House was thrown back almost overnight into its most tiresome mood of quarrelsomeness and disorder. It started on the Prime Minister's motion, quite usual at that stage of a session, to take Mondays for Government business instead of having it a "private members' day". George Drew opposed it, which is an equally usual Opposition gesture; but he did so in an unusually aggressive speech. It riled the Prime Minister and it got the back-bench Liberals started again on their noisy interruptions. In this mood the Liberal mass gives the impression of an adolescent gang saying: "We may not be very bright, but there are an awful lot of us."

After Drew, CCF leader Coldwell made a much shorter and more moderate speech which was more cogent because of its brevity and moderation. Social Crediter Solon Low, in a very few words, agreed with the criticisms of the other Opposition leaders.

Mr. St. Laurent said Drew's speech reminded him of "many such performances and outbursts before the election of 1949." The PM apparently believed, or had been told, that the Opposition whips had agreed to his motion in advance; they said they had merely been notified that it was coming up.

It was the same ridiculous deadlock which has stultified House procedure throughout this Parliament. Drew said: "If the Government wants to get ahead with its business, then let it introduce the bills . . . Let it bring forward the legislation instead of holding it back until the end of the session." Coldwell said: "We do not yet know what legislation is coming before us." Low said: "If we were given some idea of what is coming up we could be prepared."

St. Laurent replied to Drew—and the words indicate the acid tone of his speech: "Will the honorable gentleman give himself the trouble to look at the *Routine Proceedings and Orders of the Day?*" Then he read the list (not a specially long one) of Government business of which notice had been given.

Dilemma

THE Liberals say that the only people to blame if Government business hasn't been dealt with are the Opposition. Drew asked for, and got, debates on defence and external affairs; and the Liberals say PC's have taken up all the time. While St. Laurent was saying this in the House, Drew interjected: "Your business could have been called at any time."

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To which the PM answered that if he had gone on with Government business he would have been accused of cutting short the debates on other subjects and railroading the House.

This Government, with its huge majority, is feeling itself to be "damned if it does and damned if it doesn't." The PC's seem to be determined to prove that it is being dictatorial and trampling on minority rights. Cabinet ministers are obviously bothered by the charge. The all-party Committee on Procedure is making one more attempt to break the deadlock. But there is some doubt whether the Conservatives want to break it. Gordon Graydon, a long-time advocate of improved procedure, is no longer representing the PC's on the committee. The new representatives are Donald Fleming, Davie Fulton and A. J. Brooks. It may be that they would prefer to keep things as they are in the hope of goading the Government into imposing changes. Then they would have a grand case for saying that the majority was being dictatorial.

Inquisition

EASTERN members had to fire all their election ammunition in the full House, but prairie MP's had a field-day in the Agriculture Committee which was investigating foot-and-mouth disease. They had their eye on Provincial elections, particularly in Saskatchewan. A mild-mannered Liberal like George Murray (Cariboo) might remark: "This is an enquiry, not an inquisition"; but he was alone in his opinion. It was more like one of the famous Washington enquiries than anything Ottawa has seen in many a long day.

A series of Government officials, starting with Gordon Taggart, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Thomas Childs, chief veterinarian, were put in the box. They were examined by committee members led by John Diefenbaker (PC, Lake Centre) who went to work as the first-class prosecuting counsel he is.

It didn't take long to establish a strong presumption that there had been serious negligence. A disease diagnosed as vesicular stomatitis raged round Regina from November 26 on. It was not till February 2 that any report was made about it to Dr. Taggart, the Deputy Minister; and then not by Dr. Childs. It was not till February 12, when Dr. Childs was on leave, that specimens were flown to the Animal Diseases Research Laboratory for proper examination. In the light of hindsight it was clear that someone blundered, and the committee was determined to find out who it was.

The spectacle of civil servants exposed to cross-examination of this kind was neither usual nor altogether congenial to the Canadian tradition. There were some people on Parliament Hill who thought Agriculture Minister Gardiner should have decided for himself who was to blame, dismissed him and then made his own confession of what had been wrong. But Jimmy Gardiner has an attractive propensity to protect people who work under him, and he must have decided that the civil servants should be given the chance to defend themselves before the committee.

The circumstances were so serious, and the cost of negligence so great, that the full committee enquiry drew no protests. But there was an uneasy feeling, both in and out of the Government, that the whole procedure—with publication of departmental documents, and exposure of civil servants to public examination—could be an unhappy precedent.

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WITHOUT A PSYCHIATRIST

THINGS THAT BOTHERED BOSWELL

by B. K. Sandwell

POOR James Boswell! What a subject he was for the psychiatrists of his day, if there had been any psychiatrists; but alas! there were none. So all the "treatment" he got when his conscience worried him about his behavior — which it did often and profoundly — was letters from a witty French Protestant cleric named de Guiffardière, with very worldly views, whose motto was to "seek pleasure in everything, just like you, just like every one else", and "to enjoy life with all my senses."

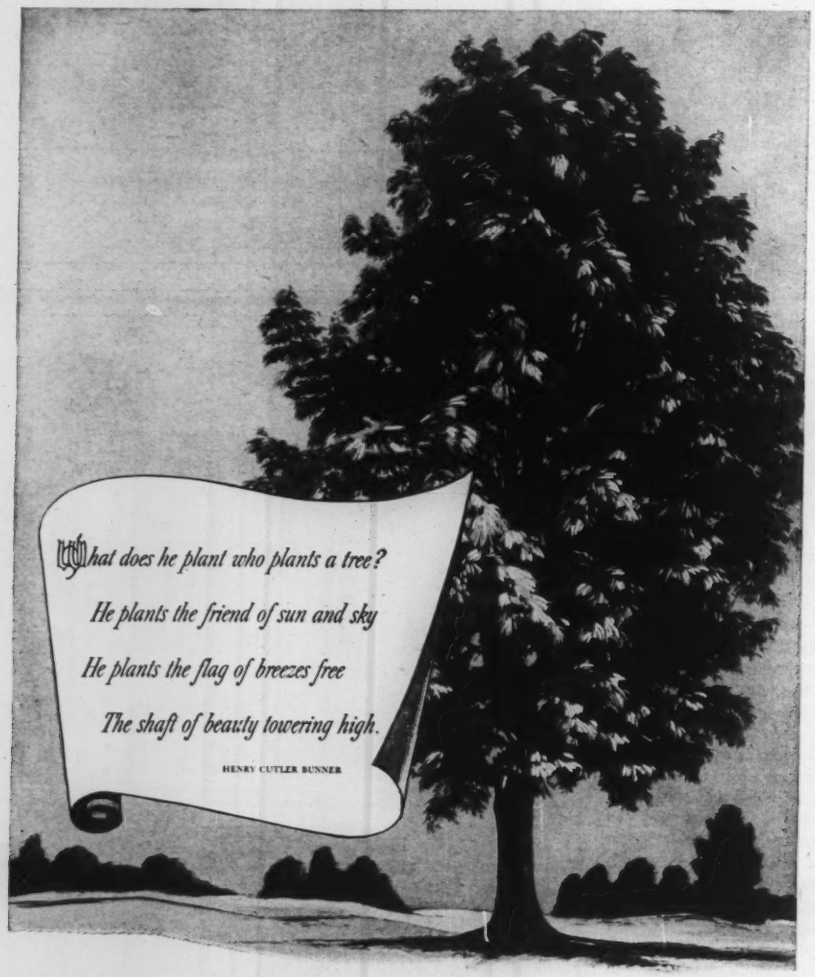
This very hedonistic scheme of life lacked the "scientific" foundation which modern psychiatry would have afforded it, and failed to give Boswell any lasting consolation. Yet he was all ready for the suggestion that his conscientious scruples were simply the result of bad religious upbringing. "You know how sadly I was educated," he writes to his friend Temple when in a state of great depression. "The meanest and most frightful Presbyterian notions at times recur upon me." If he could only have had a little aid from Dr. Brock Chisholm.

A year or two ago the world was given the privilege—and it is a very great privilege because of the diarist's extreme honesty and frankness — of observing James Boswell attaining his majority in London. It has now the privilege of watching his development in his 23rd and 24th years, in Holland. The second volume of the monumental Boswell Papers of Yale University is entitled "Boswell in Holland, 1763-4" (McGraw Hill, $6.25), and while considerably less raffish than its predecessor is just as full of psychological interest, along with the further interest of a lively picture of the social contacts of a young Britisher of good family connections studying law in a Dutch college and making non-committal love to charming Dutch widows.

BOSWELL himself ascribes the great increase in the activity of his conscience to the influence of Samuel Johnson, whose acquaintance he had made just before leaving England. This was unquestionably a factor, but one may be permitted to conjecture that even more important factors were the birth and the death in infancy of his illegitimate son Charles, born of a maidservant in Scotland. Boswell never saw this child, who lived less than 18 months, but it is amply clear that his paternal feeling for it was real and profound.

The "Presbyterian notions" were probably those related to Predestination, which as a philosophical doctrine has considerable appeal, but which when combined with a belief in eternal damnation produces results that are too painful for modern humanitarianism to endure, and in this century has almost entirely lost its influence. In the 18th Century it was still maintained in Scotland with great vigor, and was a chief reason for Boswell's desertion to the Church of England. One morning Boswell went out to the fields in the vicinity of the Utrecht cathedral, fell on his knees, drew his sword "glittering in the sun" (he describes the scene himself), and swore that "if there was a Fatality, then that was also ordained", but if free will existed he would overcome his terrible tendency to melancholy.

The two vices which disturbed his conscience were sexual incontinence and gambling, and his attitude concerning both is a curious mixture of the ethical and the cautionary; they might or might not involve disobedience to God's law (on that point he wavered considerably), but they also involved great risk of financial loss or damage to health. The element of caution in his behavior grows stronger every day. It becomes ludicrous when he is at his favorite pastime of making up to a pretty and marriageable woman, only to shy away the instant he feels he is in danger of committing himself.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To this reviewer the amazing thing about Boswell is the fact that his appalling self-consciousness, his perpetual watching of himself for the effect that he is creating on his company, quite clearly did not bring on him any dislike. We now have not only his own account of his successes, but plenty of letters from other people, all indicating the liveliest regard for his person. One fancies that he must have "let himself go" and forgotten to watch his performance when in society rather more often and for longer times than his memoranda would suggest, and that these freer moments were what really endeared him to others. At night, setting down his estimate of the day, he often realizes that he has let himself go, and nearly always deplores the fact. *"Retenue"* is his French term for the quality which he most consistently tells himself to cultivate; "hold yourself in" is the idea, and he seems not to have dreamed that very little more *"retenue"* would have made him an insufferable prig.

It is interesting to find de Guiffardière as early as 1764 anticipating Burke's 1790 utterance on the French Revolution by remarking that well-bred people "are at least always decent; and vice that is concealed loses half its viciousness."

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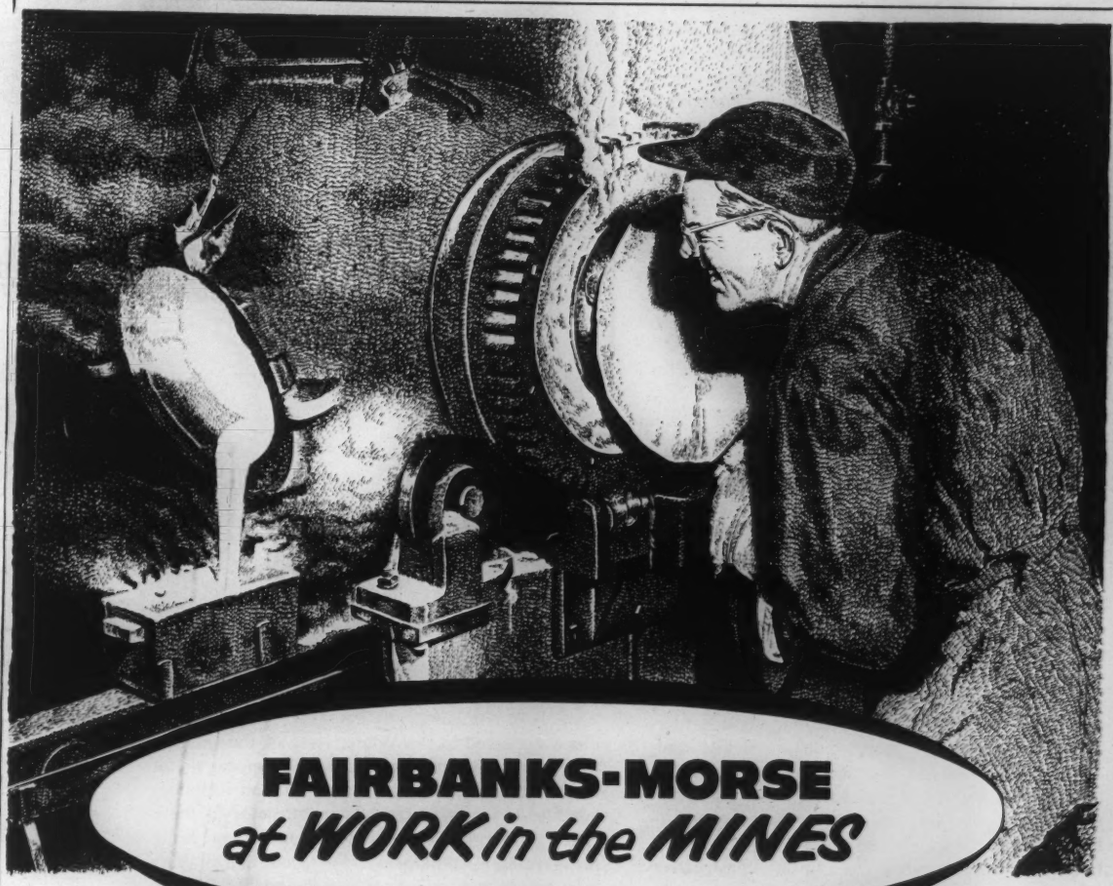
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EDITORIALS

An Atlantic Union Is Still Impractical

SINCE the recent visit to Ottawa of a group of United States supporters of Atlantic Union, our ears have been tingling with exhortations to discard old ideas of sovereignty and go all out for an Atlantic Federation. The federalists, or the Atlantic Unionists, or whatever they should be called, are amiable people supporting an admirable cause. They provide, we believe, a useful leaven, challenging old concepts and preparing the way for new. Their voices should not be stilled. But we cannot join them.

There are circumstances in which the best can be the enemy of the good. We may admit that the ideal solution for the problem of human government is the "federation of mankind"; that, short of this, the federation of that considerable part of mankind which comprises the Atlantic Community is a good approach to the ideal. We may admit all this, and be glad to have the federalists go on saying it. But we must in sobriety acknowledge that the ideal is not now, nor in the foreseeable future, practical of realization. The first to acknowledge it should be the legislators in Washington and Ottawa who have daily experience of the difficulty of making even their own national assemblies function effectively. The danger of leaping too far ahead in these matters is that, in their preoccupation with the best—or the ultimate—ideal, many estimable people do less than they might be doing to attain the good.

It is relatively easy for the human mind to fill itself with the contemplation of earthly paradises which have scant hope of realization. It is harder—but infinitely more worthwhile—to devise and nurture improved and practical institutions which fall short of the conceptual ideal. It is, in other words, relatively easy to write a paper constitution for an Atlantic Federation. It is harder, and much more worthwhile, to foster constructive NATO policies which in the fullness of time will help to make the ideal practicable.

Canadian Quarterlies

THE QUARTERLIES form an interesting and important part of the periodical literature of Canada, a part to which the Massey Report pays less attention than perhaps is due to it. While they can hardly claim to be as powerful as their predecessors in England and Scotland in the early years of the nineteenth century, and no Canadian poet is at all likely to let himself be "snuffed out" by an article in one of them, they do nevertheless exercise an influence altogether disproportionate to their circulation.

We have often deplored in these columns the fact that this circulation is much more restricted than it ought to be, one of the reasons being that all the Canadian quarterlies are the property of either a university or a specialist society devoted to some branch of learning, and the general public has consequently the idea that they are addressed wholly to the learned reader, which is not at all the case. Some of the best short stories and descriptive articles written in Canada regularly appear in their pages.

In this issue we are reprinting an article entitled "Queens of the Lakes" by Professor Arthur Lower which appeared in the Winter issue of the *Queen's Quarterly*, and which we think will appeal to all our readers. Professor Lower needs no introduction; he has been a frequent contributor to these pages, under his own name or under an easily recognizable pen-name, for a good many years both before and since he joined the staff of Queen's University.

But our readers may also be interested to know that the *Queen's Quarterly* is the oldest university quarterly in North America with the sole exception of the *Sewanee Review*, which was founded in 1892 while the Kingston magazine dates from July 1893. The *Queen's Quarterly* is essentially a magazine for intelligent readers, not only in Canada but all over the Commonwealth and the United States, and good imaginative work forms an important part of its contents. In recent years it has added materially to the prestige of the university which maintains it.

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THE UNBORN TAXPAYER
"OW-W-W-W YOU'RE STANDING IN MY FACE!"
THE IMPENETRABLE FUTURE
CHAMBERS '52

Speaking of Long Range Politics

Parliament and Divorce

HOW LONG is Parliament to continue to waste its time going through the whole process of passing legislation just to divorce one woman from one man?

The question of belief in divorce is not an issue. The only issue is whether divorce should be handled by a competent court or allowed to occupy the time of both the Senate and the House of Commons.

The move to turn the divorce bills from Quebec and Newfoundland over to the Exchequer Court has been defeated. It should be brought up year after year until enough members realize that for the sake of both the dignity and the efficiency of Parliament, rubber-stamp divorce legislation should be abolished.

School Question in BC

THE question whether education taxes paid by Roman Catholics shall be allocated to the support of Roman Catholic schools has become a major issue in the British Columbia elections, where the four-party conflict is making the Catholic vote a highly important asset. Since it has never been suggested that there are any constitutional grounds on which to base the claim for such allocation, its advocates have to fall back upon the principle of abstract justice, and to endeavor to show that that principle is violated by the present system, under which "Catholics . . . must pay taxes for public schools and also pay for the schools their own children attend."

The answer of the supporters of the existing system is that there is nothing to prevent Roman Catholic children from attending the public schools except the single fact that these schools are not Roman Catholic, and that if one religious body, not specifically recognized to that end by the constitution, is authorized to maintain its own schools by the proceeds of its own taxation there is nothing in principle to prevent all sorts of other religious bodies making the same demand.

This is a question which must obviously be left to the voters of British Columbia to decide as seems to them fit, though they will be wise to bear in

mind that concessions of this kind once made have a habit of becoming irrevocable. But we should be sorry to see a separate school system, or any system recognizing special claims of any religious body, set up in any province by a Government which had not received a mandate to that effect from at least one half of the voting electors. In a four-party election it is unlikely that any party will enjoy such a majority.

Some of the language which is being used by the advocates of the claims of the Roman Catholic schools may be useful for the moment in British Columbia but is likely to boomerang in other parts of the country and perhaps at some future time in the Pacific Province. The BC Catholic Education Association, for example, has made the statement that "the outcome of the Liberal convention will determine whether the Liberals intend to receive the Catholic vote or refuse it." This is the kind of language which we expect from more secular pressure groups seeking to obtain what they regard as their rights from governments, but it does not sound well when proceeding from the spokesmen of a religious body, and it is calculated to strengthen the view already held by many Canadians that the Roman Catholic vote is something which is delivered to order.

The Ensign, the national news weekly of Canadian Roman Catholics, is campaigning vigorously for the proposed allocation of school taxes, and in a headline describes the hostile attitude of the CCF in BC as "Open defiance of voters". The number of voters who are being "defied" is placed by *The Ensign* itself at between 13 and 18 per cent of the BC electorate, and their proper course is surely to convince another 35 per cent of the justice of their claims, rather than to dictate to party leaders what they must do about those claims "or else".

Mr. Dana Wilgress

AT THE END of May Mr. Dana Wilgress will be coming back from London to become Under-Secretary for External Affairs. No man in Canada's history has brought to this job a wider knowledge of the world or a more varied experience of foreign service. Mr. Wilgress started his service in the Department of Trade and Commerce. He was on trade missions successively to Omsk, Vladivostock, Bucharest, Milan, London, Hamburg and Athens. This was between 1916 and 1930: it included a host of special studies into the prospects of establishing trade relations after the first world war. It led, very naturally, to Mr. Wilgress's appointment as head of the trade commissioner service in Ottawa, and then as Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1940.

After only two years as head of the Trade department, Mr. Wilgress was sought out again for foreign service, this time as Minister (later Ambassador) in Moscow. He was there in the fateful years from 1942 to 1947, and his despatches home are still remembered in the East Block as models of what an ambassador's reports should be. His next assignment was to Berne, where he did much more than act as Ambassador to Switzerland, for he led the Canadian teams at the preparatory conferences which led to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. This trade work moved with him to London when he went there as High Commissioner in 1949, and he was Chairman of the last GATT meeting at Torquay.

Here, it might have been thought, was rather more work than ought to be loaded onto one man. But the NATO Council of Deputies was also established in London, and Mr. Wilgress also became the Canadian deputy. He was very close to Mr. Charles Spofford, the American chairman, who had nothing else to do; and although, for Mr. Wilgress, it was only a part-time job, he is credited with knowing as much about all the details of the NATO organization as any man alive.

The new under-secretary must have a mind like a filing cabinet. His ideas are always as neatly docketed as his papers, and he presents them with a patient objectivity which makes him an influential figure at any international meetings. He is completely equable, painstakingly industrious and penetratingly shrewd. The Department of External Affairs will be in very good hands.

—NFB

DANA WILGRESS

Making Democracy Work

THE COOPERATIVE Committee on Japanese Canadians, 11 Carlton Street, Toronto, has issued a pamphlet recording the story of the remarkable achievement of "a group of Canadians who believed that democracy was more than a word", in changing the attitude of the Canadian people and government towards the Japanese in our midst between 1943 and March, 1949, when the last of the restrictive orders-in-council expired and persons of Japanese race were, for the first time, admitted to vote in British Columbia elections. The names of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacMillan and the Rev. James Finlay, Minister of Carlton Street Church, stand out in this story as deserving of special honor.

Our readers will remember that, in the not unnatural alarm of the Pacific Coast residents after Pearl Harbor, all Japanese in BC were rounded up and placed in concentration camps. It was when these camps came to be broken up in 1945 that racial feeling showed its most extreme results and the movement for "repatriation" to Japan developed. Some 10,000 Japanese, mostly citizens of Canada, found themselves obligated by declarations which they had signed under considerable pressure, to accept deportation, and were given no opportunity to change their decision.

This virtual compulsion aroused the indignation of many Canadians. SATURDAY NIGHT was among the first periodicals to protest, and its then editor joined a delegation of protest to Ottawa in June 1945. This started a prolonged campaign for the education of public opinion, which gained momentum rapidly. At the end of 1945, when the deportation orders were issued, it was determined to fight them in the courts. The Supreme Court decided for their validity, and an appeal to the Privy Council, ably argued by Mr. Andrew Brewin with two eminent British lawyers, resulted in the decision that under the Emergency Powers Act the government's powers over the individual had practically no limits. Public opinion had, in the meantime, swung so strongly against this extreme use of them that in January 1947 the orders were repealed. Thus the pamphlet's title, "They Made Democracy Work", is amply justified.

Ballet in Canada

CANADIANS have no need to be ashamed of their attainments in ballet since the Canadian National Ballet Company was set going by the National Ballet Guild of Canada (donations to which are Charitable Donations for the purposes of the Income Tax Act). The recent performances of this organization have given evidence of a maturity and a professional seriousness which would have seemed quite impossible a few years ago. They were especially notable for the high degree of unity attained between the orchestra and the dancers under the baton of Mr. George Crum; one of the favorite errors of the amateur kind of dancers is that the music is merely an accompaniment and is quite secondary to the visual presentation on the stage.

It is especially encouraging to find that Canadians are not afraid to embark upon creative work in choreography, and if "Ballet Behind Us", designed by David Adams, is not yet a wholly satisfactory piece of composition it can certainly be turned into one by a few more experiments in front of an audience. Few ballets, we imagine, attain their final form before they are ever put on the stage. The weaknesses in this work, which even now are not sufficient to destroy enjoyment, are largely of the kind which can be eliminated by the process of tightening up. They consist in too much scattering of effect, in distraction of attention between two performers doing different and unrelated things, and in a youthful zest for broad rather than delicate comedy.

Just as in the case of the theatre, young dancers inevitably find it far more difficult to impart solidity and significance to an entirely new role in a new piece, which nobody has ever "created" and for which there is no "tradition", than to perform something of which every movement has been laid down beforehand. And yet the events of the week of the Ballet Festival in Toronto served to indicate —with a round dozen companies performing—that we are rapidly developing what can certainly be described as a tradition in Canadian ballet. The high average of skill in our professional companies shown that week can provide stimulation by example for young dancers everywhere. For that is what a ballet festival ought to do. It seems to us that the participant companies are developing a tradition and an audience in each home city. But it is the task of the Festival to provide the kind of stimulation that comes from free—and frequent—national exchange.

Omar à la Mode

A BOOK of comics underneath the bough,
A coke apiece, two meatburgers, and thou—
WOW! —K.M.S. in *The Chicago Tribune*

Who owns the Nickel Company?
"It's this way, son. Suppose you want a bobsled but haven't enough money to buy one. But you and Jack and Tom among you can raise the necessary cash. So you buy the sled, and all go coasting together.
"Well, no one person owns the Nickel Company. It's owned by a great many people. Each owns a certain share."
"Do you have to be rich to get a share?"
"No, the Company is owned by many people like Doctor Smith and Mrs. Munroe, and the grocer and the street car conductor. No one owns more than a very small part."
"Have you a share in it, Dad?"
"No, son—but yet, in a way I have a share, too. I own life insurance to protect Mother and you. The money I pay to the insurance company each year is invested in many things, including shares in the Nickel Company. So actually Inco is owned by most everybody."
CANADIAN Nickel
The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, 25 King Street West, Toronto

EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL?

FLYING SAUCERS— THEIR LURID PAST

by Richard S. Lambert

SEEN any flying saucers lately?

A great many Canadian have: Canadians who are not the type one would suspect of having optical illusions. Reports are coming from veteran airmen long acquainted with conventional types of aircraft, and from astronomers. The fact that these reports are not being pooh-poohed by official sources indicates that Canadian scientists and air force officials are alert to the possibility that there may be something in them.

Sightings have been reported recently from North Bay, where on April 12 two airmen reported a bright amber disk that stopped, hovered, then changed direction and zoomed away at terrific speed. Two other airmen saw a reddish-orange ball on the night of Jan. 1, moving at supersonic speed at a height estimated to be above earth's atmosphere. Dim orange lights were seen moving over Toronto on the night of April 20.

These enigmatic "flying saucers" that have forced their attention, by five years of persistent manifestation, on the U.S. Air Force, the RCAF and the research scientists of both countries, are beginning to be taken seriously, even at high government levels. We have Dr. O. M. Solandt of the Defence Research Board, Dr. C. J. Mackenzie of the Atomic Energy Control Board, Dr. Peter Millman the astro-physicist, and Dr. Helen Hogg the astronomer all agreeing, according to recent newspaper reports, that the saucers are no laughing matter and must be closely investigated. What is the man in the street to think of them? Russian secret weapons? A new source of energy unknown to science and outside the present laws of physics? Or visitors from another world?

A glance at history eliminates the first of these hypotheses and throws a suggestive light on the others. Flying saucers — that is, cigar-shaped, elliptical or round objects, with or without "tails", that move through the air with great speed and high luminosity—are not new phenomena, seen only by our generation. They, or their prototypes, have been recorded for centuries past, in all quarters of the globe. Usually they were ascribed to occult causes, or to hallucination.

In seventeenth-century Quebec, luminous phenomena were carefully noted, not only by the Indians but also by the Jesuits and others, who saw in them signs of divine displeasure.

THERE WAS a marked epidemic of such phenomena in the St. Lawrence Valley in 1662-3. The Jesuit *Relations* for the fall of 1662 record the appearance of "fiery serpents" in the sky, and a ball of fire rushing down from the moon with a noise like thunder and bursting behind Mount Royal. Next summer, August 1663, Mother Marie de l'Incarnation tells us of voices heard in the sky, noises like bells and cannon shots, fires, torches and fiery balls falling to earth or dissipating in the air, and a special fire in the sky resembling a man breathing flames through his mouth. Meteorites and comets, the modern astronomer would label them, no doubt.

R. S. LAMBERT *is Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts for the CBC.*

These larger luminous phenomena were uncommon enough to deserve special mention in the diaries of the time. But countless smaller, purely local, phenomena of the same kind were seen much more often by *habitants* who, not being literate, could not describe them in writing. For these appearances they had a traditional name—"feux follets" or "fi-follets"—wandering lights that were supposed to be evil spirits or the souls of wicked living men that had abandoned their bodies to roam at night in the devil's service. To encounter one was a sure omen of approaching death.

GASPE, in *Les Anciens Canadiens*, tells us that one day in 1806, when the sun was shining brightly outside, a fire-ball of this type entered the manor house where his family was seated at table, and exploded without doing any harm. The "Journal of American Folklore" quotes many instances of similar happenings in Ontario—for example, an old woman who was followed by a fire-ball as she walked along the road at night. It stopped whenever she did, and went ahead when she resumed her walk.

Alexander Ross in "Fur Hunters of the Far West" (1855) repeats a voyageur's story of a journey by boat along the North shore of Lake Superior. During a storm three gigantic fire-balls of pale reddish hue settled on the top of the mast and yardarms of the vessel and hung there motionless for half an hour. Antiquarians classify these as "St. Elmo's Fire", which is a glow supposed to be caused by discharges of static electricity, appearing as a tip of light on pointed objects during storms.

Probably the most curious case of spectral fires in Eastern Canada was the "Marsh Point Ghosts", near Cornwall, Ont., in 1845. When the 12-mile Cornwall Canal was built between Dickinson's Landing and Cornwall, it cut off a number of headlands which had formerly been part of the mainland, and turned them into islands lying between the river and canal. On one of these islands was a little village—Mille Roches—near which stood a secluded farmhouse known as Marsh Point, inhabited by two old women, Granny Marsh, 80, and her daughter Clara, 60. They lived alone and were practically recluses.

One night in September, 1845, a farmer passing by on the mainland side of the Canal saw, across the water, the old farmhouse surrounded by a number of bright moving lights. He jumped to the conclusion that some accident must have occurred to the two old ladies, and next morning hurried around to express his sympathy. What was his surprise to find Granny and Miss Clara in the best of health and spirits and quite unaware of any unusual occurrences in or near the house.

Soon the phenomena were seen again. The lights appeared more and more frequently, almost nightly in fact. The neighboring farmers clubbed together to keep watch, two at a time, to unravel the mystery. But they never did.

According to the *New Dominion Monthly*, "sometimes a great number of lights seemed play-

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—George Hunter

MILLMAN: "Can't laugh off observations . . ."

—CP

MACKENZIE: "Cannot be ignored as nonsense . . ."

—Canada Wide

HOGG: "I have not seen one myself . . ."

—National Defence

SOLANDT: "As mystified as anyone else . . ."

A CLOSER LOOK AT OUR UNDERGRADS

A distinguished educator and member of the Massey Commission offers some new conclusions about illiteracy in our colleges.

by Dr. Norman A. Mackenzie

ONE OF THE most quoted items from this journal, we note by our exchanges, was the comment we made concerning the situation at the University of Toronto, following the startling discovery of prevailing undergraduate illiteracy by President Sidney Smith in his 1951 report. The matter has now become a subject for national debate, engendering considerable heat but very little clarification and less willingness to accept responsibility.

SATURDAY NIGHT *has now asked Dr. Norman A. Mackenzie, President of the University of British Columbia and a member of the late Massey Commission, for the benefit of his experience and opinion. In a much-quoted excerpt from his report, Varsity's Dr. Smith spoke plainly: "Instruction in elementary work should not be a major concern in a university". On the Pacific coast the stimulating academic breezes apparently blow from a somewhat different direction.*

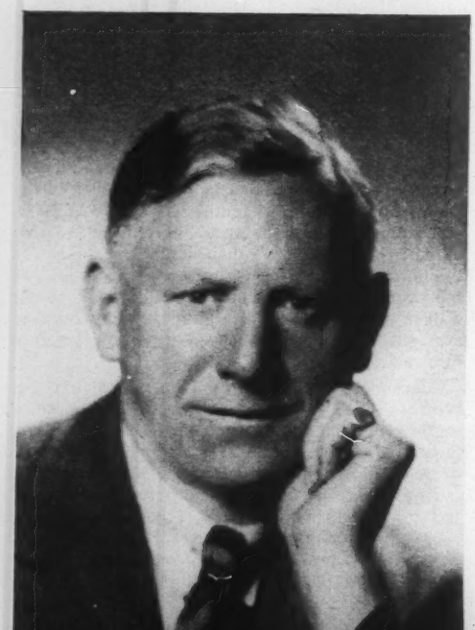
AS FAR AS I can judge, the now general conclusion, as expressed in newspapers and other publications, is that our young people are inadequately prepared in our schools for admission to our universities, particularly in fields such as English, mathematics and foreign languages. There also seems to be general agreement that something should be done about this. But there is a rather too casual assumption that the responsibility for doing this "something" belongs to the schools and to the public educational system or systems alone.

My own experience, in British Columbia and in other parts of Canada, convinces me that the statements about the failings and inadequacies of many of our students are correct. Personally, however, I am worried about the easy answer or explanation that most of us tend to give to this problem. Our general tendency is to blame school systems, "progressive trends" in education, and changes in emphasis in our school curriculum, as well as in educational philosophies, for these results. But certain other facts and opinions suggest themselves to me as I consider the problem of education in this social setting.

The first point is that our young people at the present time are more alert, in better physical condition and more aware of the world they live in than any preceding generation in this country. Second, a far larger proportion of them, as well as a far larger total, are continuing education through high school and on into the universities.

That these young people are less well prepared for this higher education than their predecessors is apparently generally believed, but I have yet to see anyone who has made what I consider to be a scientific study of the question. On the other hand I have heard school teachers, who have compared essays and examination papers written twenty-five or thirty years ago with those written today, state that our young people are doing better work than their predecessors. But, even if we grant the accuracy or validity of the view that they are less well prepared, or the general statement that they are not adequately prepared, for the demands of university teachers, this can be explained, in part, in terms of the larger numbers being educated; by the increasing demands made of the schools for a diversification of their energies; and in particular by a diminished emphasis on discipline in our society in general.

Then, too, the universities and university teachers generally have been "spoiled" by their experience of the past six years. During those years the postwar training of veterans brought to the universities very large numbers of relatively mature and serious minded students, many of whom had had varied and stimulating careers in the Armed Forces. These veterans in turn set an example for, and stimulated, the ordinary students who were their classmates. The total results were surprisingly good. Now that the veterans have gone, we are left with a normal enrollment of relatively immature young people of limited experience.



—Pearl Freeman

DR. NORMAN A. MACKENZIE

While I do not believe that society is demanding from young people enough effort or skill for substantial material rewards and while I do not think that society is demanding a sufficient standard of self discipline from either its mature or young members, I am in no doubt about the capacity of our young people to accept self-discipline or a challenge for a worthy objective. In support of this I cite two instances at the University of British Columbia since the end of the war.

The first has to do with the construction of a gymnasium building as a memorial to the students of the University who lost their lives in World Wars I and II. To date, this has cost some $900,000. Practically all of this money has been raised by the students themselves (about half actually given by them), and not, as one might expect, by well-to-do citizens and alumni who benefited most by the sacrifices of the students who gave their lives.

The other incident, though slighter, is significant. Within ten days about 5,000 students in this University contributed over 3,000 pints of blood for the Red Cross and the hospital services, thereby setting a record which has not been reached, to the best of my knowledge, by any institution of equivalent size on the continent or throughout the world.

But, despite all these virtues and abilities of our young people, the fact remains that they do come to us inadequately prepared. Their command of their own language, their knowledge of other languages, their ability to think for themselves, and their standards of value, are inadequate, and unsatisfactory. But when we look around for someone to blame, I do not think it is good enough to suggest, as so many do, that the schools and the school teachers are solely or even mainly at fault.

My own view is that it is the responsibility and the fault of our society and our civilization. All of us to a lesser or greater extent must share in this responsibility, including the universities and those who teach in them. Because we have made certain claims to leadership in matters of this kind, perhaps we are more to blame than any one else. For the fact is that young people, like their elders, tend to be practical and tough-minded creatures. They must be shown the value, or the importance to them, of work, of application and industry in the acquisition of certain skills and knowledge.

Let us take the command of English as an illustration. Most readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will agree that competent self-expression is of the highest importance. Against this I venture to say that the majority of our young people can satisfy most of the demands society makes of them with a very limited knowledge of English.

AGAIN, on the economic level their fathers and mothers feed, clothe and house them on a scale which was unknown in the past and does not exist on any other continent in the world. Motor cars are usually at their disposal as soon as they are old enough to drive. Music and drama and all kinds of entertainment in the form of radio, movies and television, are immediately available whenever they press a button or turn a switch. Information of a limited but, for their purposes, adequate kind can be obtained in the illustrated magazines and publications, the newspaper headlines, the comic section and the sports pages. Even sports, because of the high degree of specialization and professionalism, are tending to be solely spectator events.

In addition it is now possible for young people to earn relatively high wages, without training and without much effort. For instance, I know of one school boy of 15 who last September was earning $11 a day for eight hours work that was not hard or difficult. In 1914, grown men in similar circumstances were glad to get 75 cents for a 12-hour day of hard labor. *There* is a difference!

What I have written about acquiring a knowledge of the English language applies with even greater force to mathematics, to foreign languages, philosophy, economics and other subjects that have limited popular appeal. Or, putting it another way, those of us responsible for the nature and content of our society and our civilization, including those who control the press, the radio, the movie industry and recreation, have done so much to make an easy and colourful life possible for our young people, with a low level of effort, that it is practically impossible for the schools and the universities to persuade them that the more serious and tedious subjects are necessary or important.

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OPERA ON TOUR

WHEN THE MET GOES MOBILE

by Francis Robinson

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA, which comes to Toronto for four nights in late May, is the biggest thing that moves except the circus. The impression which the world's foremost operatic organization gives when it takes to the road is more that of an army on the move than a troupe of strolling players.

Actually, the annual springtime excursion is not a tour in the accepted sense of that term nor in the sense that it applies to any other musical or theatrical organization. When the Met sets up shop in Boston or Dallas or Minneapolis, it is no less than the entire company from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York giving performances as near as humanly (sometimes superhumanly) possible to those put on in the glamour-laden theatre at Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

To accomplish this, two special trains are required to transport 325 persons, this season to seventeen cities in twelve states, two provinces and the District of Columbia. Scenery, costumes, properties, music, instruments and electrical equipment for a repertoire of sixteen operas take up twenty baggage cars. In seven weeks this ponderous caravan will travel half way across the continent and back over a distance of 7,418 miles. There will be, in all, fifty-five performances, only six fewer than on the longest tour ever undertaken by the Metropolitan.

In an operation so vast there are inevitably hardships and mishaps on a corresponding scale. In fact, the big company's experiences en route once moved Edward Johnson, the former general manager, to exclaim: "To have survived what it has, the Metropolitan must have a great destiny." Even in a world where "The show must go on" is law, the Met's record is unique.

Fire and earthquake and flood have all had their parts in the Metropolitan's sixty-eight-year history. The company was in San Francisco the fateful night of April 18, 1906. Caruso was shaken out of bed and also his wits. So frightened was the great tenor that he refused ever after to sing in San Francisco, an unexpected reaction from someone born practically in the crater of Vesuvius. Stripped of everything except its spirit, the Met not only refunded on every ticket but gave a mammoth benefit for the victims of the disaster.

Then there was the costumeless "Carmen" in Atlanta four years ago, which no one in the company or the audience that night can ever forget. Spring rains sent landslides down the Southern mountains. Travelling from Richmond to Atlanta, the second train, which always carries the orchestra instruments and electric equipment, did not arrive until a few minutes before curtain time. But everyone had been alerted and the transfer companies had their trucks waiting at the station. In record time everything was unloaded and rushed to the theatre. It was nearly 10 p.m. when the first bull fiddle was hoisted over the railing into the pit. The roar that went up shook the rafters. It is probably the only time in history a double bass ever got a hand minus the player.

SOMEWHERE in the shuffle the trunks had been lost and a gala audience saw a "Carmen" in modern dress against the streets of old Seville. The hero, Don José, did not even have his toupée, and the curtain did not come down until one o'clock in the morning, but old-timers called it the most spirited "Carmen" they ever witnessed.

Like atomic chain reaction, wild and isolated disasters sometimes reach out and grab at the company. A week before the Houston engagement in 1947 the company did not know whether the City Auditorium would be free of evacuees from the Texas City explosion which cost 512 lives. Once emptied of the wounded and homeless, the hall still had to be cleaned and fumigated. All worked out well and with a sigh of gratitude and relief the Metropolitan staged another benefit.

John L. Lewis has also had his innings and 1946 seemed to be strike year. With the miners out, Chicago was down to its last two weeks supply of coal. After there would be no streetcars, no lights in hospital operating rooms—nothing. Four days before the Metropolitan engagement was to open a curfew had been slapped on stores and all other public buildings. Electric lights were permitted four hours a day only, from 2 to 6 p.m. An optimistic advance agent thought he could get the Chicago Opera House's time shifted from 8 p.m. to midnight. That failed. In vain he pleaded with the power commission that 3,400 persons come together in a theatre burning one big set of lights consumed less electricity than that same number in perhaps a third as many homes.

The U.S. Navy, instead of the Marines, came to the rescue: a former reserve officer and friend of the company who knew of six Maritime cargo ships which had been completed just at the end of the war and never used. They were tied up in the Chicago River which runs by the Chicago Opera House. Why not, he asked, lease one of these vessels and bring her up the river, tie her up alongside the Opera House and use her diesel motors to light the theatre?

In some of the fastest red-tape cutting on record a deal was made with the United States Maritime Commission. It was a one-sided contract if ever there was one but the gun was in the ribs and the Metropolitan was in no position to bargain. Seven sold-out houses were at stake and to an opera management there is no more hideous nightmare than the thought of queues lined up in front of the box office for refunds.

IT WAS a bright snappy Sunday morning when the *Mainsheet Eye*, a 6,000-ton ocean-going vessel, sped up the river. All that was lacking was a calliope playing airs from "Traviata". The newspapers were on hand and it was a holiday. Out went the lines and out went the crew for coffee—all except one man. Chicago is not called the Windy City for nothing and here is where Aeolus entered as the villain of the piece.

A 45 mph. wind must have registered about twice that by the time it got down the 42 stories of Insull's skyscraper. The lines snapped like silk and the *Mainsheet Eye* was adrift in the river between the Madison and Washington Street bridges. Right into the proud *Daily News* Building on the opposite bank she barged and inflicted damage estimated at $12,000. This was small loss, however, compared with a week of cancellations, and the reluctant ship, like some recalcitrant singer, was brought back to its theatrical destiny. The Chicago Opera House playing Metropolitan Opera was the only theatre in Chicago open that week.

Later that same season the Metropolitan was almost the victim of another strike, this time the railroads. If the halt had come when scheduled,

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FRANCIS ROBINSON *is a member of the administrative staff of the Metropolitan Opera Company.*

—Hurok Attractions

BLANCHE THEBOM IN "AIDA"

—Sedge Le Blang

LEONARD WARREN IN "RIGOLETTO"

—Bender

PATRICE MUNSEL IN "LA BOHEME"

—Malak

". . . JUST BEYOND the elevators a huge rusty red bow appeared . . . the freighter that would carry me."

Queens of the Lakes: Our Inland Freighters

Canadian historian pays tribute to our inland sailors, in this nostalgic account of a voyage

by Arthur Lower

FORT WILLIAM dripped with rain. The columnar tubes of its elevators shone sourly with it that mid-May afternoon. The lean poplars bordering the streets, dwarfed into nothingness by man's colossal shafts of cement and steel, had not yet wakened from the long winter and showed no sign of leaf. From the ends of streets Thunder Bay loomed up sulkily. Not much of a day to be venturing out over those cold northern waters.

Just beyond the elevator a huge, rusty red bow appeared. It belonged to the great grain freighter that was to carry me down the length of the lakes. I went aboard, and was greeted, not as the interloper I was, but like the prodigal son returning. "We have a spare room for passengers, up under the bridge," said the chief engineer, who hailed from Midland, "but it's never been used yet. I had to free up the water system: it was all froze up. You won't mind some chunks of rust in it I s'pose." I said that they would probably run through in due course and went to the "spare room". It was of a surprising size for a ship, as large as a room in a good hotel, and with a real bed in it. I found running hot water (rusty) and a shower-bath.

Along the passageway was the captain's room. We were the only two occupants of that lonely house which sits up forward right over the nose of the grain ships. Above the sleeping quarters was the navigating bridge, with its commodious wheel-house, and above that, the upper bridge, from which the ship is piloted in close waters.

The captain himself was a man fitted out for use, not appearances; that is, he wore no uniform but was an expert at his job. "You won't find it very interesting, I'm afraid," he said, "we have to make calls at half-a-dozen elevators before we get under way. That will take us most of the night." I watched him nose his ship in beside one or two of these, and marvelled at the skill with which, in the pitch darkness, he laid his six hundred feet of steel alongside the quay: she came in as gently as a leaf falling, tying up in a position as exact as a nut upon a bolt. There being nothing else to do, I then went to bed.

In the morning we were out upon Superior, well past Passage Island, with nothing in sight. A beautiful, blue and white day. I went aft for breakfast, picking my way along the great stretch of steel deck, past the innumerable hatches, yawning chasms last night, now all battened down, and with a different parcel of grain for a different consignee under each of them. I had thought of a grain cargo as just half-a-million bushels poured right in. I found it was nothing of the sort, but a complex of different wheats for different firms, all kept securely apart.

The after-quarters consisted of cabins and the saloons. There were two messes and, in another room, across a corridor, a table set in state. That was for me, the passenger. "Do I have to eat all by myself?" I asked. The steward was visibly relieved. I did not. I could eat with the ship's company, and was happy. The captain was from Parry Sound, the first mate from Collingwood, and the second from Port Colborne. He was the son of the steward. I quickly discovered that the term "ship's company" was no misnomer: everyone came from "round the lakes", they had all been sailing since childhood, and they knew one another like brothers.

THE SECOND night out, getting on down towards Caribou Island, I was awakened by voices near my door: somebody evidently was in trouble. I got up and was confronted with an extraordinary spectacle. Sitting down in the corridor was the second mate: a slight bald-headed figure was weaving about him in a nightshirt, from the bottom of which projected two unimpressive bare legs. A third stood by. With some difficulty I discerned the captain under the nightshirt. "Willie was doing a little chipping off around that deck lamp up for'ard," the captain explained, "and got a chunk of iron in his eye: could you help us get it out?" The third party, "the chief" (chief engineer), looked on helpfully, but engineers' tools are not the best for eye operations. I suggested that a magnet might attract the splinter. They tried this and it worked. My stock went up. The captain went back to bed, and Willie resumed his watch, but not, I take it, his chipping.

Before turning in again I took a look at the night. The northern sky was bright and clear, a suggestion of the aurora flickering in it; the waters were black beyond the little circle cast by the ship's lights. Superior is impressive at all times, never more so than at midnight. But it is not the ocean, and on a clear night ships are never long out of sight of a light. Those of the Keewenaw peninsula can just be seen to the southward and not long after Caribou Island comes into view ahead and to port. When I rose next morning we had just passed it. We watched a small ship coming down from under it. The company to which our ship belonged apparently thought binoculars a luxury, for there were none aboard to view her through. Perhaps they were not needed; most of the men on the bridge seemed to see just as well without them.

We threaded our way through Saint Mary's River and out into Lake Huron. Towards evening, I strolled past the chief's cabin. He beckoned me inside. The captain was sitting there. Both of them wore a slightly conspiratorial air. "Do you, would you care to, would you have . . .?" "Yes, I do . . ." I said, coming to his aid. "Would you like some water in it?" "Yes, please." We sat and talked. I dallied. The other two had consumed their portion with one single deft turn of their wrists. The captain looked at me curiously. "You sup that stuff?" he remarked. "Yes, I sup it," I admitted. "Me, I can't sup it. Get her down and get her workin', that's my motto," he observed.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

ARTHUR LOWER *is Professor of History at Queen's University, Kingston.*

INSURANCE "EXPORT"

CANADA'S BUSINESS-AMBASSADORS

by Hal Tracey

STREETCARS in Bombay carry the advertisements of a Canadian life insurance company. Canadian companies write more than one-half of the life insurance business done in the Caribbean area.

A Canadian life insurance agency was established in a small town in Central India, whereupon the community immediately made representations for a bank, with the argument that if the town was big enough for a life insurance agency, it was also big enough to have a bank.

This points up the far-flung interests of Canadian life insurance companies, which do more business outside their own country than companies of any other country in the world. They have policies in force in more than 60 foreign countries, and 46 per cent of their total premium income comes from policy holders who live outside of Canada.

About $3,225 million of the insurance in force with Canadian companies is held in the U.S.; $1,150 million in the U.K.; $550 million in Asia and Africa, and $575 million in the Caribbean area, which embraces West Indies, Central and South America.

At least two Canadian companies do the majority of their business outside Canada. Another has built a new building on the strength, at least in part, of its foreign business.

Insurance men are well aware of this huge "export" business, but even they are divided on the question of *why* Canadian companies, in a highly competitive business, should do so much more business than companies of other countries in foreign fields.

All agree that the record of Canadian insurance companies has more than a little to do with it. The fact that no Canadian life insurance company has ever failed to meet its obligations—to pay 100 cents on the dollar when it was due at death or maturity—has helped to increase the confidence of overseas buyers. Too, the salesmen selected and trained by the Canadian companies are "career" men, and, except of course in the U.S., doubtless employ more professional methods than their competitors.

Another big reason for their success is that the Canadian companies began doing business outside their own country at about the turn of the century. The British companies have never pushed life insurance very strongly in foreign fields, and U.S. companies stayed pretty well at home. By contrast, the Canadian companies established a foothold in foreign countries early, and have been well in the lead ever since.

Canadian life insurance companies have also made a successful invasion of the territory of the British life insurance companies in the U.K. Their success there is due in some measure to their system of utilizing the services of full-time agents, which the British companies have not adopted to any great extent. The selling methods of the British companies are quite different from ours, and they rely much more on the efforts of part-time salesmen. The figures prove that this system doesn't work as well. There is more life insurance in force in Canada in proportion to national income than in any other country in the world.

The Big Four operating in foreign countries among Canadian companies are Crown Life, Confederation Life, whose second largest agency is in Cuba, Manufacturers Life, one of whose largest agencies is in South Africa, and Sun Life, which has a tremendous chain of outposts, including such unlikely places as British Honduras and the tiny island of Malta.

Sun Life writes 140 different kinds of policies, and operates in 20 languages under 89 governments.

Other big operators in foreign fields are Canada Life, Imperial Life and the Great-West Life, which does an extensive business in the U.S. Among them, these companies operate in almost every country in the world, except in Australia, on the continent of Europe, and in countries under Communist domination.

Theoretically, insurance companies should meet up with at least two major difficulties in selling policies in other countries—language barriers and currency difficulties.

THE LANGUAGE difficulty is easily solved. The companies hire a native of the country in which they are operating to sell insurance to his own people. Supervisors from the head offices in Canada make trips to cover their foreign territories at intervals, to check operations, and for on-the-spot information as to conditions in the countries concerned. Foreign policies are frequently written in English, although in certain territories they are in French. In Latin America, they may be issued in Spanish.

Currency fluctuations create little difficulty, since assets are held by the companies to cover their liabilities in the currency involved. Payments are ordinarily made in the currency of the country of issue. This involves dozens of different kinds of currency, including such unfamiliar currencies as Venezuelan bolivares and Javanese guilders.

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WIDE RANGE of companies' activities is reflected in Canadian offices; employees from many nations handle foreign business. At Confederation Life office are (l to r) J. L. Puig, Spain; Jorge Mandulay, Cuba; Alice Sulkowska, Austria; Beverly Tamura, Japanese descent; L. M. Lamouroux, France; and Alice Kaasik, Estonia.

GERMAINE GUEVREMONT

A CANADIAN WORTH CELEBRATING

by Isabel LeBourdais

—Aluette Larsh Zorov

Madame Guèvremont

THE SIX-DAY VISIT of Montreal's honored French writer Germaine Guèvremont to the literary circles of English Toronto was as happy an event as any Canadian interested in intercultural relations could wish. Invited in the first instance, to address the annual dinner of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, Mme. Guèvremont actually delivered four addresses—all different—and two radio interviews, and attended a dozen social events in her honor—all this in the English language, an accomplishment few of her listeners could have equalled in French.

The 20 Toronto writers who waved farewell to her on the Montreal train were expressing a sense of friendship, or perhaps a better word would be communion, which had pervaded every function, and every home she visited. It wasn't only that her speeches were so interesting, her anecdotes so witty, or her manner so charming. It was all of these and something more—the discovery, or affirmation, on the part of those who met her, that the old bogey of French-English cultural division was vanished and given place to a sense of comradeship, communication, and appreciation.

Of course, Germaine Guèvremont herself is a Canadian worth celebrating. Her novel "The Outlander" won the Governor General's Award last year and caused her to be selected by the *Saturday Review of Literature* as one of the world's ten best "new" writers, the only Canadian and the only woman on the list. But "The Outlander" is the English translation of two French novels, "Le Survenant" and "Marie-Didace", which had already won her the Duvernay Prize, in Montreal; the Province of Quebec's First Prize in Literature; the Sully-Olivier de Serres prize in Paris (for the best novel of rural life—never before awarded outside France); the French-Canadian Academy Award; and membership in the exclusive Academy of 24 seats, whose members must have produced two books of outstanding merit interpreting French-Canadian life.

Mme. Guèvremont spent her childhood in a Laurentides village—St. Scholastique; her younger married life in a town—Sorel; and the past 17 years in a city—Montreal. "There is richness in a village," she says. "You know everyone, the village belongs to you. In a town, you belong to the town. In a city, you belong to no one."

Germaine's mother was an artist who painted landscapes, flowers or a portrait of little Germaine, and was regarded as not quite a lady because she went so often to Montreal for art lessons. Her father, Jerome Grignon, wrote so much Germaine thought writing was natural to fathers. He wrote poetry, books, articles, without thought of reward but just for the honor of writing. But he was also a lawyer and clerk of the Superior Court at St. Scholastique and taught Germaine a deep affection and respect for the people whose troubles were his business.

"Sometimes they stayed at our house when court was in session," she says. "'I received a subpoena,' they would say, explaining their arrival. For a long time I thought a subpoena was a sort of passport allowing one to travel and visit friends."

MARRIAGE to Hyacinthe Guèvremont brought a move to the town of Sorel, 50 miles east of Montreal, where her husband opened a drug store.

"I became a reporter by accident, and a novelist by necessity," she explains. On the death of the third of her five children, a journalist relative urged her to accept a job as Sorel correspondent for the Montreal *Gazette*, to take her mind off her loss. "But nothing ever happens in Sorel!" she declared. However, she signed a contract and went to prepare lunch.

An hour later, with a soup ladle in her hand, instead of the expected nothing, she heard the fire bells clanging. The church was burning—and she was a reporter.

A few years later she began working for *Le Courrier de Sorel* as a reporter, more or less. "On a rural paper one does everything. I gather news, I write editorials, I sell advertising, and I sweep the floor."

The whole pattern of life around Sorel passed through her typewriter. Politics, industrial developments, accidents, fires, police cases, social events —if not big enough for the *Gazette* they were copy for *Le Courrier*. Her four children were proud of Mother's work and loved digging up news, though when Marcelle dashed home from school to report that a man named Cain had killed his brother Abel, Mother restrained herself from sending that one on to the *Gazette!*

In the meantime the Guèvremonts built a holiday camp on one of the 52 islands at Monk's Inlet, six miles from Sorel, which became the setting for stories and novels, though not until after the move to Montreal in 1935. Creative writing was impossible in an industrial town, Mme. Guèvremont says. The atmosphere was wrong. Money came first—and they never had enough to keep up.

But the money played its part in Montreal too—she had to earn it. So she wrote short stories, worked afternoons as secretary for *Le Société des Ecrivains*, brought up four children, tended a sick mother-in-law, and kept house. Twenty stories sold to *Paysana* magazine, involving the characters later made famous in "The Outlander" but not including that disturbing individual himself, were published in book form under title *"En Pleine Terre"*, in 1942. Three years later came the first novel *"Le Survenant"*. But never does writing and its rewards interfere with her family life.

"When you have a novel in you, it never leaves you," she says. "When I'm ironing—I iron my character. When I'm cooking—I cook my character. But don't think I scorch the shirts or burn the dinner—I don't!"

Over 90 American periodicals published reviews of "The Outlander"—a deluge of acclaim. The majority were struck with one significant fact—Germaine Guèvremont represents and interprets the French-Canadian rural philosophy of life, unique on this continent.

GREAT CLASSICS don't grow out of chaos, but out of an entire culture, with tradition, form and faith. Although Mme. Guèvremont writes, about the parish of Ste Anne de Sorel at Monk's Inlet with its islands, channels, and flat, fertile mainland, the people living an almost self-sufficient life, farming, fishing, hunting, are common to hundreds of Quebec rural parishes. Land stays in the family, the people are one with nature, young people go away to work but usually come home, neighbors help one another in trouble for are they not members of the parish together? The priest is the accepted counsellor and friend. Electricity, plumbing, and French soap operas on the radio give a modern touch, but the philosophy of life remains.

And always there is humor, the ability to laugh at one's own and other people's foibles, which balanced with faith gives serenity. With serenity Germaine Guèvremont observes life and the people she meets. With faith she believes in them. With humor she understands them.

Her own humor is irresistible. "How drastic!" she exclaimed when she first saw the Rocky Mountains last summer. "Like a Mother Superior's decision!"

ISABEL LeBOURDAIS *is a free-lance writer whose contributions have appeared in many Canadian publications.*

THE WORLD TODAY

SIGNING UP GERMANY MAY BE CLOSE THING

by Willson Woodside

THE "CONTRACT" which is to tie the West German Republic securely to Western Europe is supposed to be signed on May 17. Yet even so close as we are to the day there is a feeling of uncertainty whether it will really "come off" as hoped for and planned for so long.

It is hard to see how the signing could be postponed; yet it is harder to see how the agreement can be completed and very difficult to believe that it would be ratified by the present German Bundestag or the French Assembly, without some new boost from Joseph Stalin, the great promoter of Western unity.

Though the foreign ministers are to take over from the second-level negotiators in a few days, there is still no final agreement on three important questions: the future of the Saar, the payment by the Germans of maintenance costs for the Allied troops in Germany while German forces are being raised, and the power of the controlling body of the European Defence Community (parent of the European Army) to stipulate that since Germany is a "strategically exposed area" certain arms must not be manufactured there.

In the plainest of terms, though we are asking the Germans to be our allies and promising them independence in return, we are continuing a modified occupation, asking the Germans to pay part of its cost, trying to keep the Saar split off, and trying to prolong the prohibition of Germans arms manufacture. The deal may be in Germany's national interest and the best available to her, as Chancellor Adenauer believes. The maintenance of our troops in Germany may be as strategically necessary as the continued control of German arms-making and of the Saar is politically necessary to bring the French in. But the facts are there, and Adenauer's opponents are making the most of them.

The Socialists, led by Schumacher, who has called Adenauer "the Chancellor of the Allies" and the Schuman Plan "disguised reparations", continue to insist on a four-power conference to explore the possibility of free all-German elections, or at the very least, the holding of West German elections before this Western "peace contract" is signed. They have now been supported in this stand by a conference of British, French and German Socialists in Bonn.

There are others in the German Bundestag who disagree with Adenauer's view that integration with the West will give a better chance of reunification of Germany through negotiations from strength, and many of them are to be found in the governing coalition. This coalition, of Adenauer's Christian Democrats, the free enterprise Free Democrats, and the German Party, appears to be splitting under the stress. Due to the disaffection of the Free Democrats in the new South-West state of Baden-Württemberg, Adenauer has lost control of the upper federal house, or Bundesrat.

In the circumstances there is no assurance that, if Adenauer signs the Contract, the West German Parliament will ratify it. Adenauer has explained that things are being rushed because of U.S. political deadlines, the Administration hoping to have the Senate ratify the Contract before it goes off electioneering on June 30. American authorities, I believe, are just as concerned over German political deadlines, the possible break-up of the Adenauer coalition, the forcing of an election over the question of integrating with the West, with the not unlikely outcome of a less cooperative government, or the throwing of the whole German question into the hopper again through a Soviet agreement to free elections for an all-German Government.

Strong NATO Team

THE ARGUMENT as to whether Ridgway or Gruenther would make the better successor to Eisenhower has been happily sett'ed by making it Ridgway *and* Gruenther and thus securing the talents of both. That is, of course, providing that they work in harmony.

Gruenther, however, gave no indication that he was trying to push himself forward in his public statements before the appointment. It seemed much more as though Ike were pushing him forward, and he may privately be content to excel in the role of chief-of-staff as he has done in the past. His knowledge of all the details of plans and negotiations under way will be invaluable to his new chief.

Ridgway, for his part, brings a prestige and confidence as a hardy and successful fighting leader which is vital to the new phase of the NATO program now opening up: the training and knitting together of the units into a proficient fighting force. This is surely more important that the gathering of mere numbers of men, of which so much has been heard. In all the casting around for deterrents, such as new atomic tactical weapons, or the massing of 90 to 100 NATO divisions, perhaps too little thought has been given to the preparation of a force which, however large or small, looks convincingly as though it would fight and fight very well, and

—Cosman

ADENAUER: Is his hold slipping?

—New York Times

GERMANY: Not what it used to be.

—Baldy in Atlanta Constitution

HORSE-TRADING: About reached the limit?

—Canard Enchaîné and Parisien Libéré

EUROPEAN ARMY: "Sweep out the yard." "First give us the Saar."

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quite possibly upset the strategic plans of the enemy.

Ridgway is the man for that. Taking over in the most difficult circumstances in Korea, when evacuation was actually contemplated, he proceeded to infuse a new fighting spirit into his troops and teach them new and more effective ways of fighting an unorthodox enemy. The hand grenades hooked on the shoulders of his crumpled battledress were no phony, and the men knew it: in World War II he was a paratroop general who jumped with his men.

The removal of such a strong and successful leader from the still dangerous Korean scene is the chief concern in this shift. General Mark Clark is a personable figure, who has shown the ability to get along well with a mixed command. He was one of the few U.S. leaders who opposed General Marshall's rigid strategic views in World War II, and favored going into the Balkans. But there isn't a great deal in the record from which to judge his generalship.

Sir Stafford Cripps

London

THERE WAS an unmistakable sincerity about the tributes paid in the House of Commons to the memory of Sir Stafford Cripps—with Mr. Churchill's, as usual, the most eloquent and moving. Politically he and Sir Stafford were at opposite poles. It was Mr. Churchill who once in debate paid him the decidedly backhanded compliment that no other Socialist Minister devoted himself with such zeal and industry to "so many causes injurious to the State." Privately they were friends, two remarkable men who understood and admired each other's character and gifts.

Except to his most intimate friends —and it may be even to them — Sir Stafford remained always something of an enigma, this frigidly austere politician who privately was one of the gayest and most charming of men, this political leader who had apparently no ambitions, this great barrister who was a most competent man of affairs (something that barristers seldom are), this former Left-winger who was thrown out of the Party for his extreme views, but who became in the economic emergency a Chancellor of the Exchequer notable for his soundness as well as his courage — but especially his courage.

—International

GENERAL RIDGWAY: From hot to cold war.

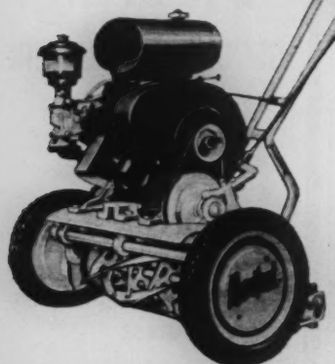
What might have happened to the financial affairs of this country if anyone else among the Socialist Ministers had been Chancellor, is hard and painful to imagine. But it was Cripps fortunately, with the strong hand on the tiller and the clear eye for the rocks ahead, who was there to get the ship away from the ominous lee shore of national bankruptcy. He drove himself remorselessly, and he achieved his purpose, but he paid with his life for it. He was a remarkable man.

P. O.D.

To a man whose lawn needs cutting this week...

We know how you feel, friend. You were enjoying that magazine . . . maybe even thinking about catching forty winks. Now it's roll up your sleeves and start pushing Old Groaner there. (A good mower once, but it gets harder to push every year, doesn't it?) Another beautiful Saturday ruined!

Looks like you're stuck this week . . . but how about next week and all the other weeks ahead? Why not retire Old Groaner permanently, and switch to the *easy* way of lawn mowing . . . with a Maxwell Rocket Power Mower? Costs less than you think . . . does the job effortlessly . . . gets you back to relaxation *fast*.



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PEOPLE

A BRIGHT SKY FOR HYLAND

by Margaret Ness

A MAPLE LEAF crest should have adorned the program of the London production of "A Streetcar Named Desire". At one time or other, Vancouverite Bernie Braden and Torontonian Don Harron (back in Toronto in New Play Society's annual "Spring Thaw" revue, opened May 9) were in it; Mary Laura Wood of Sackville, NB, understudied Vivien Leigh; and Regina's Frances Hyland played Stella.

Frances stepped into the role in 1950 right from the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. Now she has the lead in a new London play, "The Same Sky". Said one critic: "I cannot recall ever having been so moved by a performance as I was by the love-lorn Jewish girl depicted by the pretty and sensitive Frances Hyland."

The Times called her performance "excellent" and another critic reported that "her quietness and simplicity take effect in their own gentle time, and she utters the quietest line with astonishing delicacy."

FRANCES Hyland has always wanted to act—ever since as a high schooler she read John Gielgud's "Early Stages". Coincidents never happen in good plotted stories. But a happy coincident did happen to Franny, as her friends call her. Last summer she played with Gielgud, as the fairy princess Perdita in "The Winter's Tale". And the event was another coincident that isn't allowed in fiction as being too unreal. She stepped into the part when the actress playing the role fell ill. The critics and the audience loved her.

Just a couple of months ago another Canadian stepped from understudy into the leading role of "King Lear" at the Old Vic. He was Montrealer John Colicos, best actor in the 1951 Dominion Drama Festival finals. But Frances is pretty and fair haired (she dyed it black for her Jewess role); Colicos is dark and sports a handle-bar moustache. However, they have one thing in common. They're both 23.

AND just last month 21-year-old Winnipegger Janet Reid got a chance at the leading role in London's "Third Person" when the 13-year-old star was injured. Four-feet-eleven inch Janet had no difficulty in looking 12.

Frances Hyland was born in Shaunavon, Sask., but was only a child when her family moved to Regina. She attended school there; also Regina College; graduated *cum laude* in English from the University of Saskatchewan. She won numerous best acting awards during this time but never acted in the regional playoffs of the Dominion Drama Festival. In this she also differed from Colicos and from Olga Landiak of London, Ont., another Canadian who has made the grade in London, England. Olga's "Saint Joan" role won her best actress award in the 1948 Festival. She was promptly given a scholarship to the Royal Academy by her own London Little Theatre.

Saskatchewan also helped its Frances towards her goal. She'd always planned to go to the Royal Academy; so the Saskatchewan IODE branches, Regina Little Theatre and Regina Princess Pats Club contributed funds to help her along. After her first term she won an Academy Scholarship; after her second, the coveted award of a role in the annual play. It brought her not only the Academy Silver Medal but also a contract from Daphne Rye, casting director for H. M. Tennent Company. It was Miss Rye who put her into "Streetcar".

London indeed seems to have been good to Canadians this year. For another play was Canadian stacked, too. Star of the recently produced "Come Back, Little Sheba" is ex-Vancouverite Joan Miller; with Torontonians Charmion King as understudy and Murray Davis as juvenile lead. Murray, with brother Don, runs the Straw Hat Players in summer stock at Muskoka, Ont.

Unwittingly, mystery playwright Agatha Christie has done right well for a Canadian actress. Her play, "The Hollow", has been running in London for over a year; now has a new leading lady in 26-year-old Barbara Cummings of Thorold, Ont. She's one of the many graduates of the Canadian Army Show who took to the professional stage after the war; studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art; has played in minor roles in and out of London.

■ Next to entering a contest for the first time and winning it, it's nice to place second one year and carry off the top award the next. And that's what Marguerite Gignac of Windsor, Ont., did in the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" contest, to win $1,000. Robert Savoie of Montreal almost matched her feat in that he stepped from second male to top male singer and the second prize of $750. (A top feminine winner automatically means a male takes second place or vice versa.) The Prairies pulled in the second feminine prize in mezzo-soprano Joan Hall of Winnipeg; and for second male award, Victoria claims John Dunbar. Now in ninth year, this popular radio program was first sponsored by York Knitting Mills; was taken on by C-I-L last year.

Oddly, *Les Futures Etoiles* contest on CBC's French network turned up two English winners: Margaret Kerr of Toronto who has often been heard with the CBC radio Opera Company and who was a pupil of Frederic Manning (he and Jane Mallett will be remembered for their 1930's cross-Dominion tours of theatre sketches), and Prince Albert-born tenor Jon Vickers, who also was among the eight semi-finalists of "The Singing Stars of Tomorrow."

Some Common Fallacies About
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure, or hypertension, is a major cause of heart disease in middle age and later years. Directly or indirectly, it claims about 10,000 lives annually in our country.

Yet, medical science can do much for people with high blood pressure. Doctors say, however, that certain false beliefs which many people have about this condition sometimes make treatment more difficult. By replacing fallacies with facts, patients are helped to develop a calm mental outlook—one of the most important factors in controlling hypertension.

Listed below are some of the common fallacies about high blood pressure, and some medical facts which may be reassuring.

FALLACY #1

That an increase in blood pressure is always a sign of trouble. This is by no means true. In fact, everybody's blood pressure varies from time to time as a result of physical activity or emotional strain.

Such temporary rises in pressure are perfectly normal and are *not* a sign of trouble. However, if such rises occur frequently and are excessive, they may indicate a tendency toward hypertension.

It is always important to have the doctor determine whether blood pressure is *persistently* higher than it should be, and to search for the underlying causes.

FALLACY #2

That nothing can be done to control high blood pressure. Far from it! Under living and working conditions specified by the doctor, high blood pressure may clear up in some cases before it has a chance to damage the heart and blood vessels. Or, the doctor may suggest other measures to help lower blood pressure to a safe level.

In all cases, close and continued cooperation with the doctor is essential. This is why everyone—especially those who are *middle-aged or older*, those who have a family *history of hypertension*, or those who are *overweight*—should have periodic health examinations.

FALLACY #3

That high blood pressure demands restriction in all activity. On the contrary, many people who have this condition continue to enjoy active, useful lives simply by following the doctor's advice.

Among measures which the doctor may suggest to help lower blood pressure are: *practice moderation in every physical activity; avoid emotional extremes; keep weight normal; get plenty of rest.*

By carefully observing these precautions, many people with high blood pressure can live long and nearly normal lives.

Among the agencies that are sponsoring studies on diseases of the heart and circulatory system is the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund. Today there is real hope that the research attack will provide increasingly effective weapons against such conditions.

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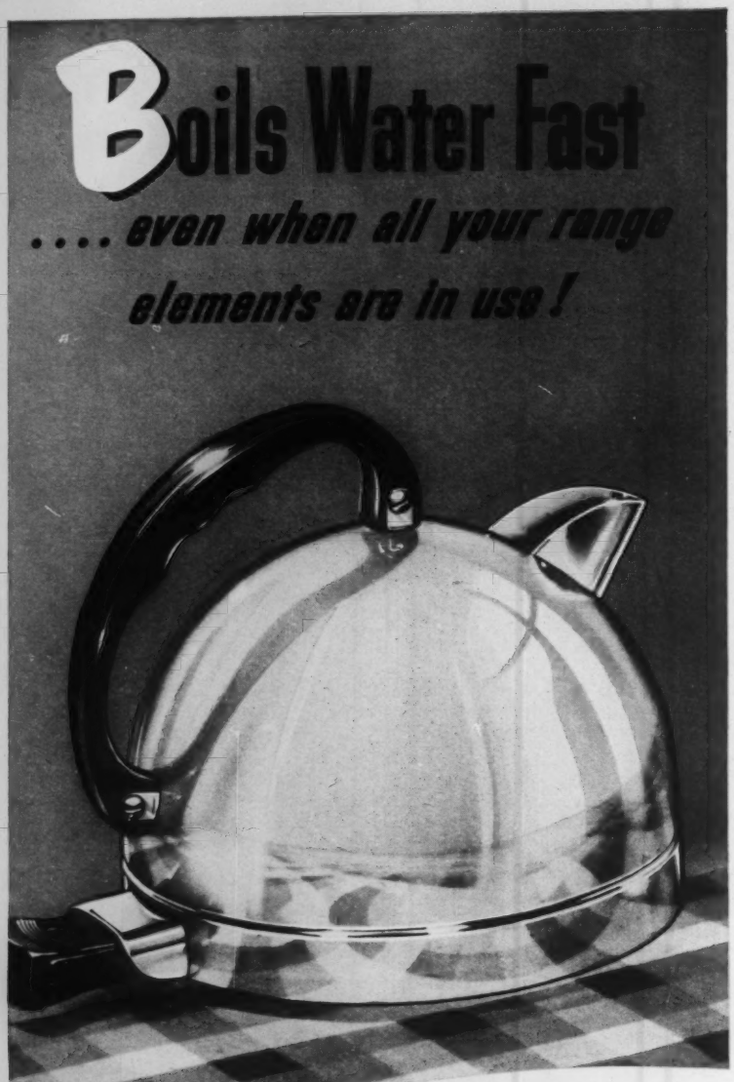

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FLYING SAUCERS: THEIR LURID PAST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ing hide and seek among the trees; now running rapidly close to the ground, and then quickly ascending to the top of a lofty tree and spurting about among the branches. At other times a number of them would swing to and fro, forming arcs of circles, some of which were immense."

"Their movements were at times so fantastic as to appear to be governed wholly by caprice, and again, so slow and cautious as to indicate great care and circumspection. They seldom or never left the immediate vicinity of the house, but on one occasion a number began slowly filing off towards the canal, to the consternation of watchers on the opposite bank."

"Arrived at the edge of the water, all returned save one which, without slackening or accelerating its speed, crossed the canal very near the surface of the water and, ascending to the topmost boughs of a very lofty tree on the mainland, reminded one of a sailor on the lookout at the masthead."

"After some little delay, it again descended the tree, recrossed the canal and joined its comrades about the house, which gathered about it like a lot of gossips to hear the news; or like friends gathering about a returned traveller to offer congratulations for safe arrival."

The lights (accompanied at times by dull explosive sounds) vexed the Marsh Point district for about three months, then left as mysteriously as they had come.

In 1897 and 1898, several years before heavier-than-air flying machines were invented, the Middle West and West of the North American continent were disturbed by an epidemic of aerial phenomena described as "phantom airships", "aerial monsters", "great birds", "strange lights", etc. They were seen, over periods of several months, by hundreds of people in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska.

The objects described had various features in common—elliptical shape, extraordinary speed, wings or attachments of some kind, and bright lights. Singularly enough, these are also the hallmarks of our "flying saucers".

THE SAME "phantom airships" were seen in Canada. In August, 1897, three women of Caribou, BC, saw a round grayish object in the sky near the sun oscillating as it passed over the mining camp where they lived. Another similar pear-shaped object was seen by a meteorologist in 1898. Neither was a balloon, but both strongly resembled the "flying sausage" seen by four ladies over Hamilton Bay on April 16, 1952.

By the eve of World War I scientists were becoming definitely interested in these aerial phenomena. In November, 1913, Professor C. A. Chant, of the University of Toronto, published in the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada a detailed account of observations made by himself and others during the night of February 9. They saw a procession of unknown luminous objects passing over Toronto from West to East. The lights moved in a straight line and came in groups one after another, passing (like the Marsh Point Ghosts) with "a peculiar majestic deliberation." Up to 32 such bodies were counted, and they moved in fours and threes and twos, abreast of one another—exactly like the lights seen at Lubbock, Texas, on August 30, 1951, by three professors of Texas Technological College.

"So perfect was the lining-up," says Professor Chant, "that you would have thought it was an aerial fleet manoeuvring after rigid drilling."

TAKEN as a whole, the procession moved "like an express train, lighted at night. The lights were at different points, one in front and a rear light, then a succession of lights in the tail. Rumblings of thunder were heard from time to time as they passed."

Professor Chant believed that the lights could be traced all the way from Saskatchewan to Bermuda. Similar observations were made later in the same month in many parts of England and Wales.

Two years later, in February, 1915, another group of similar lights was spotted at night, crossing the St. Lawrence between Morristown and Ogdensburg into Canada. The Mayor of Brockville 'phoned Sir Wilfred Laurier to warn him that they were probably hostile German aircraft.

The outbreak of World War II brought a fresh crop of "mystery lights", alleged again to be the work of German spies or German aircraft. In January and February, 1940, many people saw rows of such colored lights (red, white, blue and green) suspended high over the International Ivy Lea Bridge between Gananoque and Brockville. In September of the same year, similar lights were seen over Lake Ontario, near Port Dalhousie, and were attributed (like the more recent flares seen off Scarborough Bluffs, Toronto, on April 17, 1952) to some plane crash—of which, however, no trace could be found.

Similar phenomena puzzled nineteenth-century Britain — such as the "False Lights of Durham", the "Luminous Owls" of Norfolk — and the "foo-fighters" that plagued allied air-pilots over France and Germany during World War II. The evidence, indeed, is overwhelming that unknown luminous objects— call them "flying saucers", "phantom airships" or what you will—have been visiting, in a fairly systematic way, the inhabited parts of our globe for several centuries past.

The "saucers" are either manifestations of some natural force (maybe electrical or atomic) which belongs to our globe but has yet not been discovered by science. Or they are manifestations of visitors coming from another world to observe ours and using techniques that are far beyond our present grasp.

In either case, our present mental attitude towards the subject seems to be akin to that of the farm dog running out to bite the wheels of a passing automobile!

CLOSER VIEW OF UNDERGRADS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

True, there will always be some who, by their natures, will be interested in acquiring a command of languages, of mathematics, of science, of the history of their own and of other peoples; who will be interested in understanding how their society operates, and in inquiring into the nature of the universe and of life itself. There will be others who of necessity, because they want to learn a trade or profession, will force themselves to do the necessary work, physical and mental, to acquire this knowledge.

But the number of these is not likely to be a very large percentage of the total, unless all of us who are partially responsible for the existing standards of our society combine to take remedial action in the universities, in public life, through the press, radio and films in order to establish standards of effort, standards of honesty and standards of accomplishment for the young. This is why I do not believe in firing both barrels at the schools and thinking that something has been accomplished.

The concern expressed in so many quarters is encouraging evidence of an awareness of the existing state of affairs. Nowhere is this awareness more real or more evident than in our schools and universities. Perhaps, if the schools were to return to a greater emphasis upon what used to be known as the fundamentals—languages, mathematics, science, philosophy, and upon the necessity for discipline, application, industry and hard work by the students—it might help. But whether this be so or not, I believe that we in the universities will have to do more than we have done in helping the schools and in producing a changed emphasis within our society.

WE WILL also have to do more for our students after they come to us, for, while it may not be our supposed task to provide basic training and essential disciplines, it may well be that we will have to do so. If we decide to do this, I feel that our students should come to us younger than they now do, perhaps at 15 or 16 in place of 18 and 19. Because of the length of university training for the professions or for any work of a serious nature, this earlier entry might not be a disadvantage.

I agree that there is a problem; that it is, for us and our society, a serious one and that there is no easy solution of it. But it is unfair and does little good to blame the schools or school teachers. If we are determined to improve the situation or solve the problem and if all of us are willing to work together to do it, then it can be done.

BRAIN-TEASER

NO NIGHT WORK!

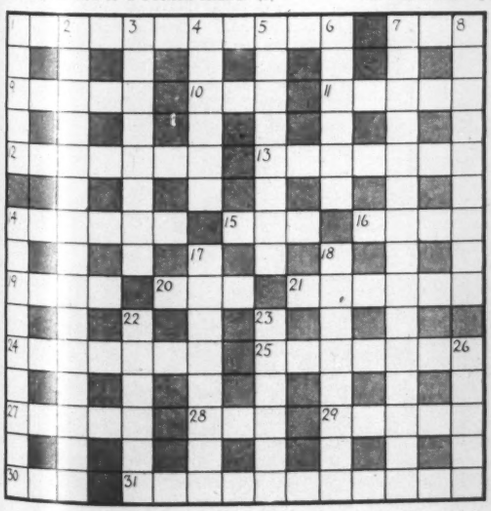
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 7. As a suggestion for naming 2, it's enough! (4,4,2,1,3)
7. 1 down and 23 down. A 30, heard at night, would not result in this. (8,6)
9. At first tragedies became her, strangely! (5)
10. She's unable to show herself. (3)
11. Do they whip up steam? (5)
12. Do they make lace with rags? (7)
13. A vantage point in water races. (7)
14. Was this manager taken from cold storage? (6)
15. and 20. Whom 3, 7 across dealt with in his second life. (6)
16. The port appears to have been declared. (4)
19. Meditate, maybe, over birds. (4)
20. See 15
21. Ye olde knights' tailor shoppe? (6)
24. Hic! Late reforming, but now virtuous! (7)
25. Aida will give you her name, sir. (7)
27. Certainly less false than a false 28. (5)
28. He returned to a French island. (3)
29. Macbeth was hailed as one of Glamis and Cawdor. (5)
30. So she cried for help when he left! (3)
31. I go back to call Lily, extremely shaken. (11)

DOWN

1. See 7 across.
2. But it's not all 7 across, 1 down. (6-4, 5)
3. and 7 across. His father's life was his. (8, 3)
4. First person to take a louse to the lake. (6)
5. Can I take it? No, it's all up! (8)
6. Dress necessary for a blow-out? (6)
7. Lifeless at the entrance from a hammering on the head? (4,2,1,4-4)
8. The past 2. (9)
14. 1 down operas. (9)
17. Two old-fashioned measures in which the P.M. joins, recklessly. (4-4)
18. Furious, if recent. (8)
22. After one month a French king makes it a duty. (6)
23. See 7 across.
26. Gardeners' spring look? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 4. Paying through the nose
8. Ptomaine
9. Gadfly
10. Capers
11. Outbreak
12. Plus
13. Stevedores
14. Store-rooms
18. Gown
20. Half-pint
21. Ballad
22. Peanut
23. Leaflets
24. Screen windows

DOWN

1. Pitfall
2. Yammers
3. Nails
4. See 1 across
5. Rightness
6. Undergo
7. Haldane
13. Serviette
15. See 21 down
16. Refiner
17. Outflow
18. Galileo
19. Wraiths
21 and 15. Brain teasers

(209)

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Tom Gard's Note Book

During the past month I was quite interested in what a friend had done for the junior members of the family. Down in the corner of the yard I noted that four braces provided supports for a canvas covering, and a couple of discarded drapes served to screen the front. Two squares had been cut to serve as windows, and the little girls were quite protected from the noon-day sun.

For rainy days, or during winter, accommodation had been provided in the basement, where the children could play house to their heart's content. Two orange crates, a connecting board and an old mirror served to make quite a nice dressing table for the children.

This same thoughtful father had assisted his son to make good use of spare time. Pieces of lath, picked up nearby where a house was being built, provided suitable material for a salad spoon and fork. The pattern had been taken from the pantry, giving the necessary outline. Patient work with keyhole saw, pocket knife and sandpaper finished the job: Now most of the boy scouts in the neighborhood are making similar sets.

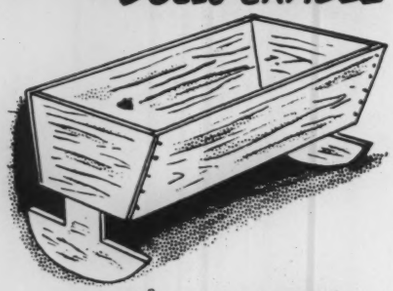
A week ago, when down near Trenton, saw how one of the boys in the Air Force had dressed up his recreation room with attractive pictures, which gave a third dimension effect. He had pasted down pictures (from advertisements, etc.) on quarter inch plywood. When thoroughly dry, using a coping saw, he cut close to the picture removing surplus wood. Then sanding carefully he trimmed the picture flush with the plywood. On the back of the cut-out he glued, or tacked, three small blocks. These prevented the picture from hanging flat on the wall. A small ring was used to hang the picture. The finishing touch was two coats of thin varnish to give the necessary lustre.

AROUND THE HOME

CORNER PLAY HOUSE

CROSS PIECES OF 1" LUMBER ON WHICH CANVAS MAY BE TACKED. PIECE OF OLD MATERIAL USED FOR FRONT, WITH TWO OPENINGS FOR WINDOWS

DOLLS CRADLE

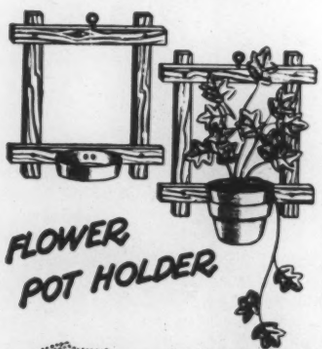


SHADOW PICTURES

PASTE CUT-OUT PICTURE ON 1/4" PLYWOOD. FOLLOW OUTLINE WITH SMALL COPING SAW OR JIG-SAW. TACK THREE SMALL BLOCKS (1/4" THICK) ON BACK. TWO COATS OF THIN VARNISH.

UTILITY CABINET

FROM ORANGE CRATES OR PACKING BOXES, STACKED TO DESIRED HEIGHT, WITH ENDS COVERED WITH 1/4" PLYWOOD. BASEBOARD IN FRONT. DOOR OF 1/4" PLYWOOD.



FLOWER POT HOLDER

FROM FOUR PIECES OF LATH 15" LONG, DRESSED FOR SMOOTHNESS, SCREWED TOGETHER WITH ABOUT 3" OVERLAP. CUT ONE-INCH RIM FROM A VEGETABLE CAN AND TACK IN POSITION TO SUPPORT THE POT

You'll find many other interesting and helpful suggestions like these in the booklet "Around the Home Again". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P. O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto.

WHEN THE MET IS MOBILE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

the company would have been stranded in Texas, the most distant point on its tour from New York. A five-day extension, however, brought the travelers to Chattanooga, Tenn., and their final stand.

By this time the entire company had been crammed into one train about like cattle on the way to a show. At 4 p.m. the next day, the zero hour, the special was pulling not too hurriedly through the beautiful farmlands of Virginia. Nobody expected to get past Washington. The Union Station of the nation's capital, one of the busiest in the world, lay deserted and silent. On the next track lay the Florida Meteor empty and motionless.

By some miraculous dispensation never explained the opera train was allowed to proceed to New York. It has been suspected that the fireman and engineer wanted to get home as badly as the songbirds but such favors are sometimes better unquestioned. On the station platform the chorus sang the prayer from "Tannhauser" and the prisoners' chorus from "Fidelio" while the commissaries were emptied of milk and sandwiches and away they went.

Sometimes without action of the elements or other forces beyond its control, the Metropolitan's tours have been ruinous. The one the first season of 1883-84, evidently before the country at large was ready for opera on the grand scale, cost the management $30,000 in two weeks and the promising infant all but died a-borning.

NO SUCH fate awaits the company when it reaches Toronto May 26, 27, 28 and 29. Booked originally for three performances only, the entire engagement was sold out through the fine efforts of the Rotary Club which is responsible for the forth-coming visit. Every seat in Maple Leaf Gardens was gobbled up in a matter of a few days after the first announcement and a fourth performance was added.

Canada's great gift to the Metropolitan is Edward Johnson, a leading tenor there for thirteen years and afterward its General Manager for another fifteen. When Edward Johnson succeeded to his difficult post in 1935, he needed every bit of his natural charm, enthusiasm and strength. Depression still hung heavy in the land and soon he was to face the cruel difficulties and uncertainties of a second world war. The European supply cut off, Johnson had to discover singers at home and train them to the Metropolitan standard. The emphasis was shifted from stars to ensemble and Johnson engaged not one but several great conductors like Bruno Walter, Sir Thomas Beecham, George Szell, and the three Fritzes—Busch, Stiedry and Reiner.

Johnson never asked his company to undergo any inconvenience he himself was not willing to take. One dismal morning the train was leaving a university town in Indiana. Theatrical trains have a way of leaving and arriving around 8 a.m., an hour when most theatre folk have just rolled over for another hour or two of sleep. To add to the grim spectacle it was pouring rain. The platform was not long enough for protection and there were no porters. Once aboard the train Johnson went through the chorus and ballet cars singing: "Oh, what a beautiful mornin'." Rodgers and Hammerstein never sounded so good; tired, damp spirits never lifted so fast.

Rudolf Bing, Edward Johnson's successor, also travels with his company every mile of the way, weary or exciting as it may be. Three of his four new productions this season will be seen in Toronto: "Aïda" "Carmen" and "Rigoletto". Believing that opera is drama as well as music, Bing set about to hire the best scenery and costume designers he could get. He went to the Broadway theatre for Margaret Webster to direct "Aïda", to London's Old Vic for Tyrone Guthrie to stage "Carmen", and to the Metropolitan's (and Salzburg's and La Scala's) Herbert Graf to breathe new life into "Rigoletto".

"We are entrusted", Bing declared recently, "with the works which it has taken three hundred years of genius to create." His record, so far, at the Metropolitan show him to be the man for such a trust.

are your rooms

warm...

Colors such as reds, pinks, yellows, corals, beiges and browns are warm. Notice the warm friendly appearance of this corner, for instance.

or cool...

Here is the same grouping but with an inviting cool look. Cool colors are blues, greens, grays and whites.

or just drab?...

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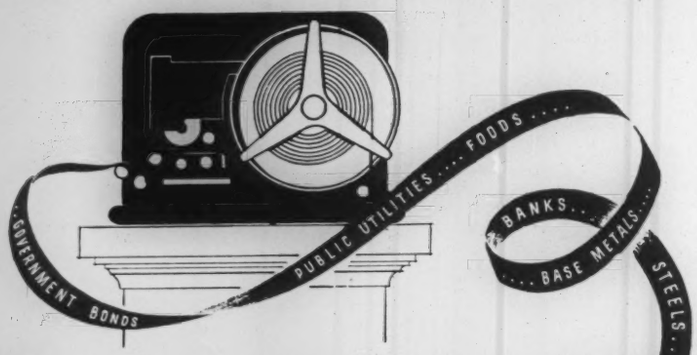

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CANADA'S BUSINESS-AMBASSADORS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Another complicating factor is that different countries have different mortality rates. This means that company actuaries must calculate special premium rates to take care of the varying risk of death in different areas.

A minor difficulty run into by Manufacturers Life when it began operation in China would be hard for many a salesmen to overcome. It seems that the Chinese have an aversion to mention of the word "death" in their conversation. Salesmen had to make their sales talks in a roundabout way to avoid its mention.

Other difficulties sometimes prove too hard to surmount. The lack of freedom of investment, for instance, was one feature that led to the withdrawal of Crown Life from the Philippines.

Most of the companies have withdrawn from the Far East since Pearl Harbor. All insurance activity abruptly ceased there during the war. Some companies built up a reserve to cover claims that might be made at the end of the war, but with one company at least, they were surprisingly few.

A few companies re-opened their branches after the war, but packed up when the Communists entered many Far Eastern countries, either taking over or causing chaotic internal conditions.

No Canadian companies sell in Australia, but strangely enough, the Australian companies do not offer serious competition in Asia, although it is right on their doorstep.

Another anomaly is that while both U.S. and British companies operate in Canada, British companies have never written life insurance in the U.S., nor do American companies do business in Britain. Neither have Canadian and U.S. companies operated in Europe. There are no life insurance companies from Europe doing business in Canada, although there are a few casualty and fire insurance companies. Our companies run up against a strong state semi-monopoly in insurance in Europe.

U.S. AND BRITISH companies do their fair share of business here in Canada. About one-third of the insurance sold in this, one of the most insurance-conscious countries in the world, is sold by foreign operators. Canadian companies operate extensively in the U.S., where they are well-known, and highly respected.

Peter de Verteville, agent for Manufacturers Life in Barbados, wrote in a recent News Letter published by the company of peculiar problems encountered in his area.

He tells of selling insurance to his butcher, who gave him the necessary particulars so that de Verteville could fill out an application form while the butcher was getting ready de Verteville's weekly roast. Finally, the form was completed, except for the butcher's weight. So the butcher took down the carcass of an ox hanging from a hook on the scales in his shop, and grabbed the hook with both hands. He swung his feet clear of the floor, and de Verteville weighed him, on the spot.

It isn't only life insurance that the companies are selling in other countries. They are selling Canada too. Some have had inquiries from prominent people in South America and the West Indies, for instance, about schools here, to which they want to send their children.

How do companies decide when to go into new territory? One company founder wanted to be a missionary, but when he went into the life insurance business instead, he decided that life insurance was almost as important as religion, and should be extended to foreign soils, along with foreign missions. Other companies followed trade, although just as often trade follows life insurance.

People in foreign lands are more interested in endowment policies than in ordinary life insurance, although the trend is changing. The investment feature has been consistently more appealing than the family protection angle, which is the main basis for buying life insurance in this country.

WHEN MANY of the companies first entered the foreign fields, at the turn of the century, communications were poor, and it sometimes took months to get an application to head office in Canada, have it approved, and get the policy back to the policyholder. When Manufacturers Life first sent a representative to Chile from Canada, for example, he had to go via England to Rio de Janeiro, and thence around Cape Horn to Chile. There was no direct steamer connection with South America.

But now things are different. A Trinidad business man who held policies with both a Canadian company and a local office died not long ago. The claim presented to the Canadian company, although it had to be channelled through the home office in Toronto, was settled long before the one presented to the Trinidad company, although its claims settlement department was right on the spot. Modern transportation and air mail has made all the difference.

Incidentally, Canada and Canadians stand in very high regard in Trinidad, partly because of the work Canadian missionaries have done in that country. A policy with a Canadian company is a prized possession. So much so, in fact, that a baker in Trinidad has a Canadian policy framed and hanging on the wall, so all his friends will know he has made provision for his wife and children. Canadian companies' calendars adorn the walls of many Trinidad homes.

The extension of the life insurance business to all parts of the globe is one that has taken courage and vision, especially in areas where conditions are completely different from any the companies have ever faced before. When it comes to spreading goodwill for Canada, the man selling a Canadian life insurance policy is just as surely an ambassador for Canada as the man who holds a government diplomatic appointment.

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U.K. BUSINESS

Convertible Sterling?

by John L. Marston

MOST of the "experts" in Britain seem to be agreed that the sooner the U.K. Treasury restores the right to convert sterling into dollars the better.

Why this new interest in a subject already tarnished with disappointment? Certainly it's not the strength of sterling. One of the reasons is the persistence of the trade in "cheap sterling". There are innumerable varieties of sterling, each with its own value, but all at a discount on the official rate. They are used by "third countries" for the purchase of sterling goods to resell in the dollar markets.

The diversion of dollars which should rightfully (according to the British Treasury) accrue to the sterling area has persistently hindered efforts to restore health to the currency. And these transactions have recently been increasing.

The principle of this trade is simple, though the practice is often intricate. Dollars are used to buy sterling at a discount; the sterling is used to buy goods; the goods are invoiced to a non-dollar destination; but they are diverted without difficulty to the dollar area. There they can be offered at less than the normal price for sterling goods because they were bought with "cheap sterling" in the first place; the dollars so accruing can be used to start the process again.

The diversion of dollars by this means played an important part in the collapse of sterling in 1949; and it was to put an end to this kind of trade that sterling was deliberately "over-devalued". Yet "cheap sterling" soon reappeared, and it is with us still. Hence the insistence that there must be only one rate for sterling, and the argument that the surest way to establish a single rate is to let international dealing fix the value.

CAN it be done? If the sterling countries are willing to ignore the ruling of the IMF and to face possible *de facto* devaluation, sterling can, of course, be freed at any time. Whether it is feasible to restore convertibility at a fixed rate is a different question entirely—the fatal five-week convertibility of 1947 is not easily forgotten.

What the "free sterling" school is urging on the Treasury is that the earliest opportunity be seized, lest it does not recur. And that opportunity, it is said, will present itself in the second half of 1952, when—according to the schedule of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers—the "hump" of the dollar problem will have been crossed. If that opportunity is missed it may not be possible until years later to descend from the "hump."

It is a valid argument, and it may work out. But it could be devoutly wished that there were a little more strength in sterling to support it. Yet, paradoxically, if the various "account" sterlings rose in value, reducing their discounts, the material need to free the pound would lessen, for without substantial discounts the "gray market" trade would become unprofitable.

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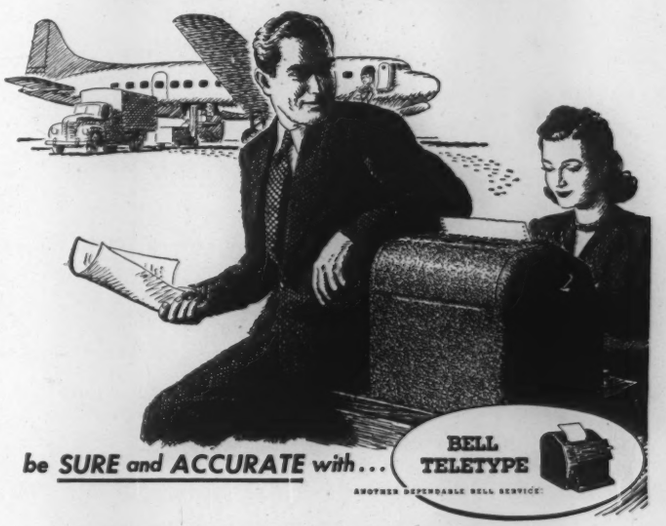

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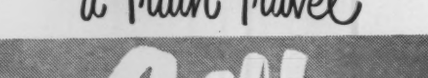

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GOLD, OIL, AND BASE METALS

by George Armstrong

DOME MINES, the pioneer gold producer in the Porcupine district of Ontario, has been in continuous operation for 40 years. In addition to its own mine, Dome holds controlling interests in two other gold producers, Sigma Mines (Quebec) and Campbell Red Lake Mines.

In order to offset the decline in earnings from gold production caused by labor scarcity, increased costs, and a fixed price for gold, Dome has been diversifying its interests and has recently branched out into the base metal field and the western oils. The current value of such interests, together with its investments in marketable securities, is estimated at almost $34 million, which is in excess of $16.00 per share of Dome stock, without placing any valuation on the parent mine. This compares with a market price of $20 per share for Dome stock. It is thus possible to buy into a mine which has paid $36 per share in dividends for a net investment of only $4 per share—if we deduct outside holdings.

GOLD PRODUCTION: Although the parent mine has been in production since 1910, reported ore reserves have been well maintained at the equivalent of approximately four years operating requirements. During 1951 a record total of 688,000 tons of ore was treated in the mill which has a rated capacity of 1,500 tons daily. During the period from 1940 to 1951 a rise in operating costs from $4.21 a ton to $7.19 has seriously affected earnings.

SIGMA: Dome holds 62 per cent of the outstanding stock of Sigma which own a producing gold property in the Siscoe-Lamaque area of Quebec. Milling operations commenced in 1937 and capacity is some 1,175 tons daily. Ore reserves have shown an increase in the last two or three years; at the end of 1951 they totalled 1,446,700 tons.

During 1951 the mill operated at approximate capacity and production increased by 681 ozs. Although cost-aid was also higher, rising costs for materials, higher wages and the lower mint price for gold as a result of the loss of the premium on the U.S. dollar, pared operating profit by 16 per cent. Net profit amounted to 51.3c per share compared with 64c in 1950. Operating costs were $5.09 per ton.

CAMPBELL RED LAKE: The property of Campbell Red Lake Mines, located in the Red Lake area of Ontario, went into production in June, 1949. During 1951, 173,143 tons of ore were treated, 23 per cent more than in 1950. This was sufficient to offset higher costs and the lower price for gold. Earnings amounted to 18.7c per share compared with 14.1c in 1950.

Earnings are exempt from Federal taxation until May 31, 1952. Ore reserves increased by 143,200 tons during 1951 to 631,700 tons. Grade is high and recovery has averaged $14.06 per ton. Operating costs totalled $6.98 per ton in 1951. Development of an additional sizeable ore-body in close proximity to the original workings may lead to mill capacity being increased from its present level of 300 tons daily.

OIL INTERESTS: In 1948 Domes Mines acquired a small interest, about 2 per cent, in Western Minerals Limited, a private company owning or controlling nearly 500,000 acres of potential oil and gas lands in Alberta. At last report on these holdings there were ten producing wells located in the Redwater area. At the same time Dome acquired a similar interest in Western Leaseholds which has since become a public company. Western Leaseholds' share in the 125 producing wells located on the 2,100,000 acres in which it has interests, is the equivalent of a 100 per cent interest in more than 70 wells, while its share of oil reserves is estimated at more than 26 million barrels.

IN JANUARY 1950, Dome Mines participated in incorporating a new company known as Dome Exploration (Western) Limited. Its capitalization at December 31, 1951, was $5 million notes of which Dome Mines held $1.25 million and 2 million shares of common stock with Dome holding 366,000 or 18.3 per cent. At the end of 1951 Dome Exploration (Western) had a majority interest in 24 producing wells in Redwater, its net interest amounting to the equivalent of 21 wholly owned wells; a net 25 per cent interest in five wells and a 12 per cent interest in another, cased and capped as a gas producer, all in Drumheller.

Since the end of the year two more Drumheller wells have been drilled, one a D2 producer, the other a dry hole. Its Redwater reserves are estimated at 17,250,000 bbls. During 1951 Dome (Western) earned 6.2c per share compared with 3.9c in 1950. Crude oil sales amounted to $609,072 and no particular change is anticipated in the volume of 1952 production, which will be chiefly from the Redwater field.

Through its interests in Dome Exploration (Western) and Western Leaseholds, Dome Mines probably has oil reserves of about 4½ million barrels, equal to approximately 2¼ barrels per share.

BASE METALS: Late in 1950 Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Dome Mines, and Mindamar Metals Corporation completed arrangements to bring back into production the latter's zinc-lead-copper mine at Stirling, NS. The property had been inactive since 1938.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

BUSINESS COMMENT

CHEERING GAIN IN EXPORTS

by P. M. Richards

WHETHER by luck or good management, at a time when the general flow of international trade is moving slowly and nearly all the western nations have surpluses of manufactured goods for which they can't find markets, Canada's export trade is doing surprisingly well—despite the serious continuing obstacles provided by international exchange and import restrictions.

Our exports for the first quarter of 1952 were $175 million or nearly 22 per cent above the level of the same quarter of 1951, giving us a favorable trade balance for the period of $82 million, the largest since 1948. In sharp contrast, in the first quarter of 1951 we had an adverse trade balance of $124 million.

An especially encouraging feature of the latest trade period is that much of the gain consisted of new sales to Europe and Latin America. Of the $175 million increase in the first three months of 1952, $41 million more Canadian products went to Britain than in the first quarter of 1951, $30 million more to other Commonwealth countries, $11 more to the United States and $93 million more to other foreign countries, including Latin America. In the first quarter of 1952, we were exporting to Latin America at the rate of $325 million a year, up from $216 million in 1951.

This important improvement in sales to the southern hemisphere is particularly welcome since that economically-expanding continent constitutes a logical offset to the losses of markets elsewhere due to trade obstructions. However, it should be noted that much of this additional export business cannot be regarded as secure, since it has resulted from the assigning of orders to Canadian subsidiaries by their parent companies in the United States because of the easier materials situation here, and apparently might be withdrawn suddenly.

WHILE CANADA, one way or another, is doing better than she might in an economically-deranged trade world, a basic continuing cause of the western world's international trade troubles is the high tariff maintained by the United States against foreign goods. Because the other nations can't sell enough of their goods to the U.S., they can't obtain the dollars they must have if they wish to buy U.S. goods. The United States has repeatedly supported the principle of general tariff reduction and has made some concessions here and there, but in practice has kept her fences high. Protests over the years have brought little relief. The nations have been afraid to take retaliatory action because of their need for U.S. financial and other aid.

Now the worm has turned. Belgium, in resentment against the U.S.'s recent raising of its import duty on hatter's fur, has withdrawn a tariff concession on industrial wax it had given the U.S. The *U.S. News* says the Belgian action, while unimportant in itself, points up the growing European exasperation regarding U.S. trade policies. The western European countries are trying very hard to build up their exports to the U.S., so that they can earn their way and win independence of U.S. aid. They protest they can't do it if many U.S. industries persuade the U.S. Tariff Commission they must be protected from foreign competition. This protectionism, they say, doesn't fit in with the freer-trade aims so often expressed by the U.S. Also, in view of the U.S. action on hatter's fur, they ask how the many U.S. tariff concessions negotiated since the war can be really taken very seriously.

In effect, the European countries are charging the U.S. with "reneging" on international agreements. Behind this is the charge that the U.S. commonly gives too much attention to minor complaints by its own businessmen, and too little to the harm done to foreign business by U.S. tariff uncooperativeness. Belgium's withdrawal of its tariff concession on industrial wax won't hurt the U.S. wax industry much, but Belgium says

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its important hat-felt industry has been hard hit by the U.S. boost of its duty on hatter's fur, and Italy's hat industry complains similarly. Italy has been leading the attack on the U.S. quotas put on cheese imports last summer; it says that only about 5 per cent of the normal U.S. cheese consumption is imported, so that the American cheese industry would not be much affected by the imports from Italy, which are important to that country. Both Britain and Italy are protesting possible withdrawal of U.S. tariff concessions on motorcycles, bicycles, pottery, etc.

Good But Uneven

PRESUMABLY no one can convince an electrical appliance or furniture dealer, hit by low demand and competitive price-cutting, that there's any good in present business conditions. But the over-all business situation in Canada is much better than such unfortunates believe. Capital investment is proceeding on so vast a scale across the country that it is generating a great deal of new business activity and purchasing power, though admittedly its benefits are unevenly distributed. The same is true of the defence program.

Though the makers and sellers of consumer durables are depressed, steel mills, agricultural implement makers, heavy engineering firms and iron foundries, automobile manufacturers and rubber companies are operating at capacity or near-capacity level. The prospect is that 1952 will prove to be a thoroughly good business year, with the gross national product close to the recorded peak.

The recession in the consumer durable industries is commonly blamed on the credit restrictions imposed by Ottawa a year ago. No doubt they are partly responsible, in line with the Government's anti-inflation intentions. But the same consumer buying cutback is observable not only in Canada but in the United States and Britain and Europe. Behind the cross-currents of business in these respective countries is a situation common to all, which is that the consumer shortages of wartime have now been made good and that business now lacks the stimulation which they provided for several years.

From now on business is to be on a more competitive basis. There is no reason why that should not be a good and satisfactory basis. Consumers who loaded themselves with goods when the Korean War broke out, in anticipation of shortages which did not materialize, will be back in the market as their needs reassert themselves. They have the means of buying, as bank deposit figures show.

Though business in Canada will continue temporarily to be uneven because of special pressures, Canadian business has the advantage of being soundly based on the development of rich resources which the world always needs.

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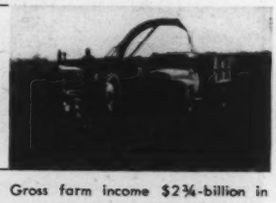

Gross farm income $2¾-billion in 1951, three times 1941 income

Keen farm demand for city goods and services

Farm families are big buyers of radios, autos, electric appliances, packaged foods, cosmetics, etc. etc.

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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1952, payable on the 2nd day of June, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of May, 1952. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, April 28th, 1952.

DOME MINES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

Dome agreed to lend Mindamar up to $1.75 million to be repaid by way of 5 per cent income bonds which will be retired out of earnings. Up to the end of 1951, $2.13 million had been loaned and perhaps $750,000 more will be required to put the property into production on a 500 ton per day basis early this year. In return for the loan Dome received options on 48.3 per cent of the capital stock of Mindamar involving a commitment of about $900,000 by Dome to cover purchase of the 1,450,000 shares.

The property is reported to have 780,000 tons of positive and probable ore reserves averaging 8 per cent zinc, 1.8 per cent lead, 0.9 per cent copper, 2.0 oz. silver and 0.03 oz. gold. At current metal prices this represents a gross value of $45 a ton. In addition, a newly drilled section has an indicated 400 feet of ore of somewhat lower grade.

A highly profitable operation is indicated as long as base metal prices remain high. Arrangements have been made with the British Ministry for sale of zinc concentrates for a four-year period and for sale of lead-copper concentrates elsewhere for a two-year period.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS: During the past ten years earnings of Dome, in common with all gold producers, have declined from $2.06 to the 1951 level of 81c per share. The 1951 net profit of $1,577,985 included Government cost-aid of $403,000 and non-operating income of $646,648 which came from holdings of bonds and listed stocks and interests in subsidiaries such as Sigma.

The outlook for Dome's earnings for the future is, however, highly encouraging in view of the prospect of dividends within a reasonable time from Campbell Red Lake, probable profits from the base metal production of Mindamar, and potentialities of its western oil developments. Over the longer term should developments in the world's economic picture lead to an ultimate upward revaluation of gold, Dome would benefit materially from this source.

Dome has paid dividends without interruption since 1919. Total payments in 1951 amounted to 75c a share, but elimination of the usual January extra indicates payment of 70c in the current year.

CONCLUSIONS: Dome enjoys good management and has been a consistently profitable operation. We are of the opinion that the mine will still enjoy many years of continued success. The outside interests are becoming increasingly important. Although the prospect of a substantial earnings increase cannot be considered imminent, we think this is an attractive situation for the patient investor who wishes to be interested in a gold stock with interesting outside holdings.

At the current price of 20, the shares are selling about 25 times 1951 earnings and yield 3.5 per cent. This high price-earnings ratio is common to the majority of senior Canadian gold stocks.

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52nd Consecutive Dividend

A dividend of fifteen cents (.15c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 2 next, to all shareholders of record as at the close of business April 30, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. GILLELAN,
Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas.

Brantford, Ontario, April 23, 1952

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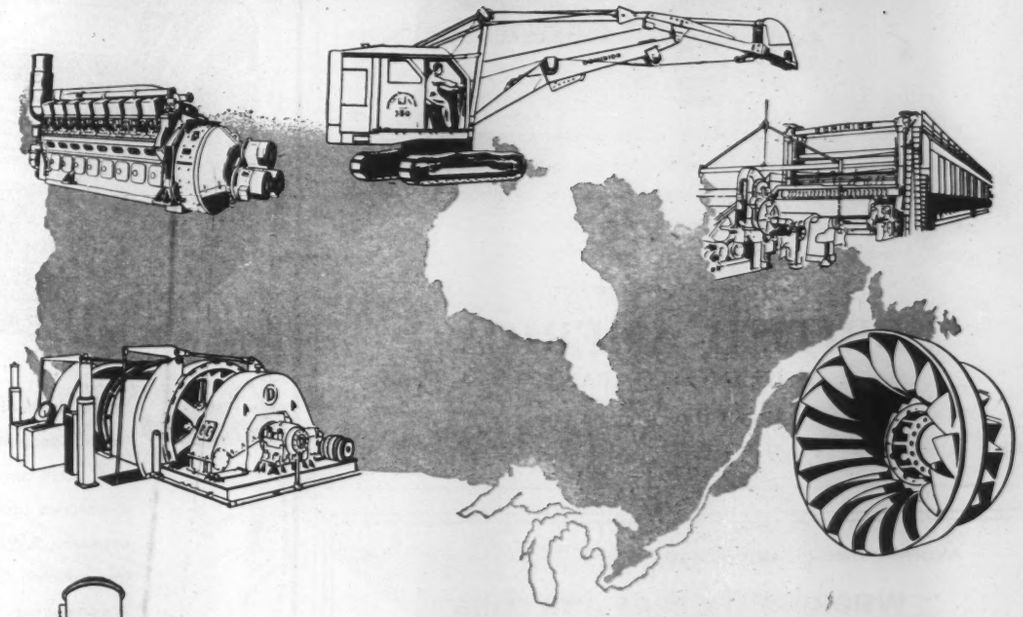

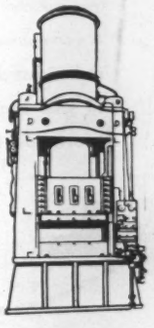

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U.S. BUSINESS

TIT FOR TAT

by R. L. Hoadley

BELGIUM is the first nation to take retaliatory action against the United States under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The Belgians have withdrawn their concessions on industrial putty just as the U.S. did on hatters' fur.

The reaction of the State Department is that the Belgian move is "just what we have to expect." In withdrawing the concession on putty, Belgium is merely following the rules of the game established at the Geneva trade parley in 1947. The trade in both putty and hatters' fur comes to around $500,000 each annually, which makes Belgium's action fair under GATT rules.

But the thing that worries the State Department and liberal-minded business is the trend towards tariff protectionism in the U.S. The quota ban on

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cheese and other fats and oils still stands. Sectors of industry are attempting to get tariffs re-installed on a long list of goods such as motorcycles, bicycles, chinaware, tuna fish, tobacco pipes and wood screws through the "escape clause" in reciprocal trade agreements the U.S. made with other countries.

The State Department is vigorously fighting this trend, realizing that the U.S. cannot throw up trade barriers without weakening its leadership in trade affairs. No wonder that Great Britain in a strongly-worded *aide-mémoire* said that British producers are now afraid that marked success in selling their goods in the U.S. may be met with higher tariffs. Italy also has raised important issues regarding recent trends in American trade policies.

Every press conference and speech by State officials show how genuinely disturbed they are by the recurring efforts of some U.S. manufacturers to build higher tariff walls against foreign competition. Pressure groups can be expected to advance their special interests in a presidential election year. But that doesn't make their forays any the more palatable to the majority of Americans or friendly trading nations.

Continuing Slump

THE LONG anticipated Spring rise in business and industry failed to materialize. In fact, industrial activity has steadily deteriorated despite seasonal gains in a few lines. Prices are softening all the way from shoes to television sets.

Even the removal of instalment curbs on items selling under $100 has not perked up business. Backlogs of unfilled orders are dropping more rapidly than production. The big steel controversy has helped to create uncertainty in business. And although defence operations have picked up, the momentum is not sufficient, as yet, to reverse the decline in business that first appeared last December.

Prosperity is so essential to the party in power during an election year that it would be no surprise if the Government took some rather drastic steps shortly to prime the pump and get inflationary influences once more in motion.

Official Washington was taken by surprise when President Truman pulled the stops on the voluntary credit restraint program by allowing state and local governments to borrow funds for public projects. The green light has been given to school and highway building. Price ceilings are being tossed away on many lines, and curbs are being relaxed on metals.

Meanwhile, the White House is doggedly resisting Congressional efforts to pare the budget. The Administration is determined that business will be good throughout the election year. So far, however, it has been unable to stem the Spring recession that has resulted from high inventories and hand-to-mouth buying. Employment is satisfactory enough in most areas and savings are at record-breaking levels. But merchandise is not selling.

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LAKE FREIGHTERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

As we passed Detroit, a small boat lying in the stream came alongside. Someone lowered a bucket. It came up with the daily papers. In the Detroit river, where traffic is as heavy as on a city street, we could have thrown those papers aboard many a ship as we passed. Our captain's course did not suit one American skipper, for what reason I could not see, as there was a good wide berth between us. He came out of his wheel-house and roared angrily at us as we passed. The skipper's only reaction was to remark that "those fellows have it a good deal easier than us: three mates aboard, eight hours each." "You go up light," I suggested. "Usually," he replied. "They can always go back with coal. Then there's the autos." A passing ship illustrated this. Her deck was covered with new cars. I counted over seventy of them. "That's just pure velvet to them," said the captain.

As we entered Lake Erie, the string of small islands off Point Pelee came in sight. Our course lay between the outer ones, just on the Canadian edge of the international border. Some miles off towards the southwest, one could see the huge monument that the Americans erected to commemorate their victory of Put-in Bay, near which point in 1813 Commodore Perry defeated the British naval forces on Lake Erie, and thus secured for his country command of the lands adjacent to it.

LATER ON, in the course of the trip, Queenston Heights with General Brock at the top of it came into view. This competition in international monuments, each higher and in worse taste than the preceding, is fortunately over.

As we approached Port Colborne for the run through the Welland Canal, the second mate began to show new signs of life. This was home. "There must be plenty of work in the big factory, there," I suggested to him, as we came in between the piers. "Not for Canadians (or was it 'white men'?)," he replied; "the ordinary man hasn't got a chance, unless he's in right with the foremen, and he's not likely to be unless he speaks their language . . . " This was turning the tables with a vengeance.

Old William Hamilton Merritt dug the first Welland Canal out of the escarpment near Thorold virtually with pick and shovel: nowadays, the great freighters march down the mountainside with giant steps. Thorold is a city set upon a hill, its lights visible at night for miles over the countryside to the north. In one particular its streets resemble those of Fort William in that in them both "old" and "new" Canadians mingle, but whereas in Fort William, all are a matter of yesterday, in Thorold, the old Canada of Loyalist days still shines through, fighting submergence within the new industrialism.

As the ship enters the huge locks and the giant gates close behind her, the skipper calls down to the chief: "Please give us a good slow." "Hardest thing in the world," he says, turning to me, "to get a good slow." What he wanted was a scarcely perceptible

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but steady motion on the ship. A few feet of error and her ten thousand tons would have made mincemeat of the great gates below her, of the canal and of herself.

So we passed out into Lake Ontario, free of the river, and off for Kingston. It was now dark, and when the morning came we were somewhere off Port Hope. At least, I judged so, for I recognized the high ridge behind the town. At noon we were passing the Outer Ducks and an hour or so later the grain elevator at Collins Bay appeared. "Hello, there's someone in there," said the skipper in surprise. An interloper, apparently, a ship not belonging to the line.

"Those fellows operate a good deal more cheaply than we do," I was informed. "A few years ago, our president got the notion that the thing to do was to buy off the competition. He bought all the old crocks around the lakes, the ones you used to see lying in Kingston harbor before the war, and the competition bought new ships, faster and more cheaply run. So now we have to keep a sharp lookout to stop them from running us out."

"I think we'll lie here until we see what he's going to do," said the skipper; "you don't mind, I hope." "Oh, not at all," I said, somewhat bowled over by having the power of the giant underneath us thus by inference put at my disposal. "Not as long as I get ashore in time to catch the Ottawa train."

This was promised. An hour or two later, we got under way and again the miracle of seamanship occurred. The interloper had left just enough room for us to squeeze in between his bow and the head of the quay. On we went, under "a good slow," our bow passing his by inches, but never touching. Then as the stern swung opposite his bow, the engine room telegraphs clicked, the "good slow" became "astern," the propeller began to revolve anti-clockwise, throwing the cumbrous length of the ship over to port and against the jetty wall. She came in, within inches of her marks, and the hawsers were out and fast before one knew it was done.

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BOOK REVIEWS

ON THE TELLING OF STORIES

SO LONG TO LEARN—by John Masefield—*Macmillan—$3.75.*

by J. L. Charlesworth

THE POET LAUREATE, now in his 74th year, has more than half a century of a literary career to look back upon. Its span connects the poetry of the late Victorians, from whom Masefield himself derives, with that of the school of T. S. Eliot, whose work derives from so many sources as to seem wholly original.

This latest book of Masefield's is a summing-up of what his long experience has taught him about writing, rather than a conventional autobiography. There is a good deal in it to hold the attention of the general reader, but perhaps its main appeal is to those who are interested in writing as a craft or an art. With a long list of published work to his credit, poetry, fiction, drama and general writing, Masefield is entitled to write with some authority.

His authority will not be accepted by all his younger contemporaries, for, with natural egotism, he assumes that his own type of writing, the telling of stories, is the most important. But story-telling, particularly in the form of narrative poetry, has been out of fashion for several years in "advanced" circles, where the value of a work of art of any kind now seems to be inversely proportional to the number of those who can understand it.

Masefield certainly recognizes fully the magic of poetry, the intensity of emotion that can be evoked by words quite apart from their literal meaning, but he is insistent on regarding the story as the main thing that a writer is bound to tell.

Another of the poet's enthusiasms has been the encouragement of the reading of poetry aloud. He tells in some detail of the contests in verse-reading that he and his wife established at Oxford in the nineteen-twenties, with the assistance of a few others. For eight years these contests were held, with growing success, and then had to be abandoned. He feels that they were important, for he "had learned that the world loves poetry, but that it will not read." Revival of such contests, not only in England, but wherever the English language is spoken, might help the cause of poetry, and literature in general, more than a hundred commissions on culture.

—"Viewpoint"
MYRA LAZECHKO-HAAS

The Good Soldiers

HOLD BACK THE NIGHT — by Pat Frank — *Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

by John L. Watson

THIS is a novel of the war in Korea; specifically it is the story of Dog Company of a First Marine Division Unit. Cut off during the withdrawal from the Changjin Reservoir, the 126 men of Dog Company began the long hike to the coast; 14 of them were left when they got there.

Their leader was Captain Sam Mackenzie—a character who would seem to typify the very best kind of American fighting man—tough, reliable, responsible, possessing courage without bravado, which is genuine heroism. His company included all types of men—the hopeful and the disillusioned, the brave and the weak, the stoic and the neurotic—all reacting differently to the appalling situation in which they found themselves but each reacting in a way that was consistent with his character.

It is easy to believe in the authenticity of these skilfully modelled characters, for they are neither the death-or-glory boys of romantic battle fiction nor the moral degenerates of the "Naked and the Dead" school; they are quite ordinary people meeting an extraordinary challenge with extraordinary courage. "If they were heroic, they didn't know it; they were doing a job the best way they could."

A pretty satisfactory inscription for a modern war memorial.

Turning Wheel

REPUTATION FOR A SONG — by Edward Grierson—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

by Hal Tracey

AN UNFORTUNATE case of schizophrenia is developed by this novel, from which it never quite recovers. It deals with the incitement of a son, by his mother, to the murder of his father.

The split comes when the case moves into the courts, when the characters become curiously dwarfed by overwhelming British justice, which becomes the central figure in the novel, cancelling out all the careful character-building the author has already done. Justice is awful in its majesty, magnificent even in defeat. Even the prosecuting and defending attorneys, leading players in the drama, seem to become mere pawns.

"Reputation for a Song"
EDWARD GRIERSON

It is not the great wheel of justice itself that breaks down, but its frail human cogs, with their selfish motives and considerations. These allow the mother and son to blacken the dead man's character, while the daughter who loved him stands idly by, as the son's mistress perjures herself.

Mr. Grierson builds up two beautiful cases, for prosecution and defence, and if the jury makes a wrong decision in the eyes of the omniscient reader, they reach the only possible conclusion with the facts that are at their disposal. But Mr. Grierson's hasty last-page moralizing doesn't cure the split personality.

Among the Poets

by B. K. Sandwell

THE RYERSON CHAPBOOKS have reached the middle of their second hundred. In spite of an extreme diversity of level in both inspiration and technique, they have on the whole been a most valuable contribution to the growth of Canadian poetry—a process much handicapped by the small attention paid to it by Canadian periodicals. Chapbooks 147 to 150 are: "The Searching Image", Louis Dudek; "It Was a Plane", Tom Farley; "Mint and Willow", Ruth Cleaves Hazelton; and "Viewpoint", Myra Lazechko-Haas. Each is $1.

Dudek of McGill is already one of the best known of the under-40 poets. He is superbly fertile, original and successful in his tropes and figures. In these 12 pages more than a hundred brilliant similies jostle one another for place in the poems in which they are crowded, flash sparks from their friction, and blaze into a revealing flame. The technical mastery has grown since his 1946 volume and is now deeply satisfying.

Tom Farley has been studying at Carleton College, where he was the most brilliant contributor to the student magazine, and is now with the Film Board. He spent four years in the RCAF, and his airman poems are

brilliant reflections of that experience.

"For radar-like, our prayers are
echoes only
flung back bright-screened upon
a tuned despair."

But nearly half of the chapbook is juvenilia, work in which the aim exceeds the undeveloped powers.

Mrs. Lazechko-Haas is a Berkeley graduate now resident in Canada and well known to the Ukrainian part of the population. She too has a rich fertility of figuration. Her "Idealists" lament that

"Like a mouth without tongue
the mouth of the future greets
us"

and pray

"Let us be fooled a little, a little
while longer."

Her taste in words is excellent, and she can even turn a fairly conventional sonnet with grace and music.

Mrs. Hazelton is a Nova Scotian of American training, a journalist and a radio playwright. One of her poems ends each stanza with the line:

"Ego whispered, 'Write it down!' "

This is too correct a statement of the nature of her inspiration. Occasionally, as in "Hope", there is a hint of something really experienced, but most of these verses were done to gratify the Ego.

The Dawn Ahead

I LIVE AGAIN—by Ileana, Princess of Romania —Clarke, Irwin—$5.00.

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE FATE of Romania is among the most tragic that have befallen any of the nations which lay between the two barbarisms of Hitler and of Stalin. In January, 1948, the author of this book, now a suburban cottage-dweller in Massachusetts, said farewell to the native land from which her nephew, King Michael, was being sent into exile. The narrative of that departure is one of the most moving documents of recent history.

The American readers to whom this book is primarily addressed will probably have some difficulty in understanding the fierce loyalty of the Romanians to the ruling house. To Canadians, who understand the symbolism of royalty, it will be much more comprehensible. It is a highly personal narrative, but sheds light on many dark personalities such as the infamous Ana Pauker. Ileana does not believe the enslavement of her country to be permanent. "The sun was setting" as she left Romania, "but it rises again."

Writers & Writing

CONFLICT between good and evil, simple and wordly, is evolved in a fascinating counterpoint in the novels of AUBREY MENEN. His new novel "The Duke of Gallodoro" is causing him to be compared favorably again with the early Evelyn Waugh and the Norman Douglas of "South Wind".

Menen is one of the most sophisticated writers in English today. He is half East Indian and half Irish: born in London 1912 and educated at University College, London where he was "discovered" by H. G. Wells.

■ Like others, during the merry months of early summer, we had the flu.

To help speed our recovery, NATHANIEL A. BENSON sent us his Narrative Poem "The Wanderer", sequel to "Twenty and After". This Ryerson Poetry Chap-Book is delightful and autobiographical and we recommend it to others—with or without flu.

Something that did not speed our recovery was soap opera we have heard. Recurring theme could be: "Life just might be bearable—but it certainly won't be if we can help it!"

■ Old friend, pleasant publisher, CECIL GOLDBECK of Coward-McCann publishing firm, New York, was in Toronto for launching of new Canadian Retail Booksellers' Association. He is still looking for a great Canadian book to publish.

Since last we saw Mr. Goldbeck he has given up smoking and put on 15 becoming pounds. He tells us his nine-year-old son is not smothered in intellectual interests but absorbed by baseball, cokes, hot dogs and comic books. The publisher does not view with alarm: admits the young gentleman is a good companion on a jaunt.

■ Press Club Awards Dinner, night before By-Line Ball, Toronto, was a real newspaper do. The Press boys who did outstanding work during the year were named. Speaker: LOUIS M. LYONS, American with Canadian mother.

Mr. Lyons is Curator of Nieman Foundation, Harvard University. He was a brilliant working newspaperman on Boston Globe for 25 years before he became member of first Nieman class, Harvard, 1938. Following year, he was named acting curator when Archibald MacLeish, famed U.S. poet and former Librarian of Congress, resigned: later, becoming chief on full-time basis.

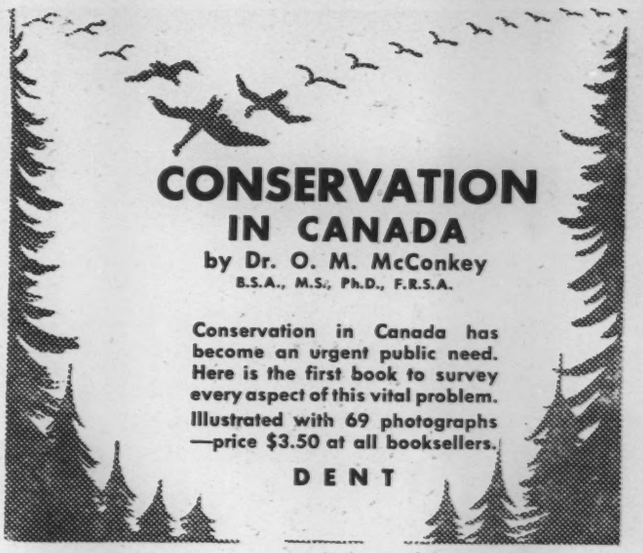
Mr. Lyons acts as liaison between Nieman Fellows, all newspapermen, and university faculty; acts as public relations advisor to Harvard officials; teaches extension course in journalism at Radcliffe College, acts as one of university's freshman advisors: is chairman Harvard Conference on Social Problems: does outstanding nightly radio news commentary.

Last year, for first time, a Canadian, SHANE MACKAY, was named a Nieman fellow.

■ LOU GOLDEN, in town recently, tells us he has a new apartment in New York and for first time has let himself go in the matter of décor. His friends can hardly wait to see it and the interesting group of people he is getting to know. He still believes his own U.S. political prognostications—as given from time to time in SATURDAY NIGHT.

■ CHARLES BRUCE who has been the continuing force behind the annual national Awards of the Toronto Men's Press Club, has received recognition for his own substantial contributions to Canadian poetry. Mr. Bruce has just received from Mount Allison University a Doctorate of Literature, one of the few honorary degrees conferred in Canada on active newspapermen.

—*Rica*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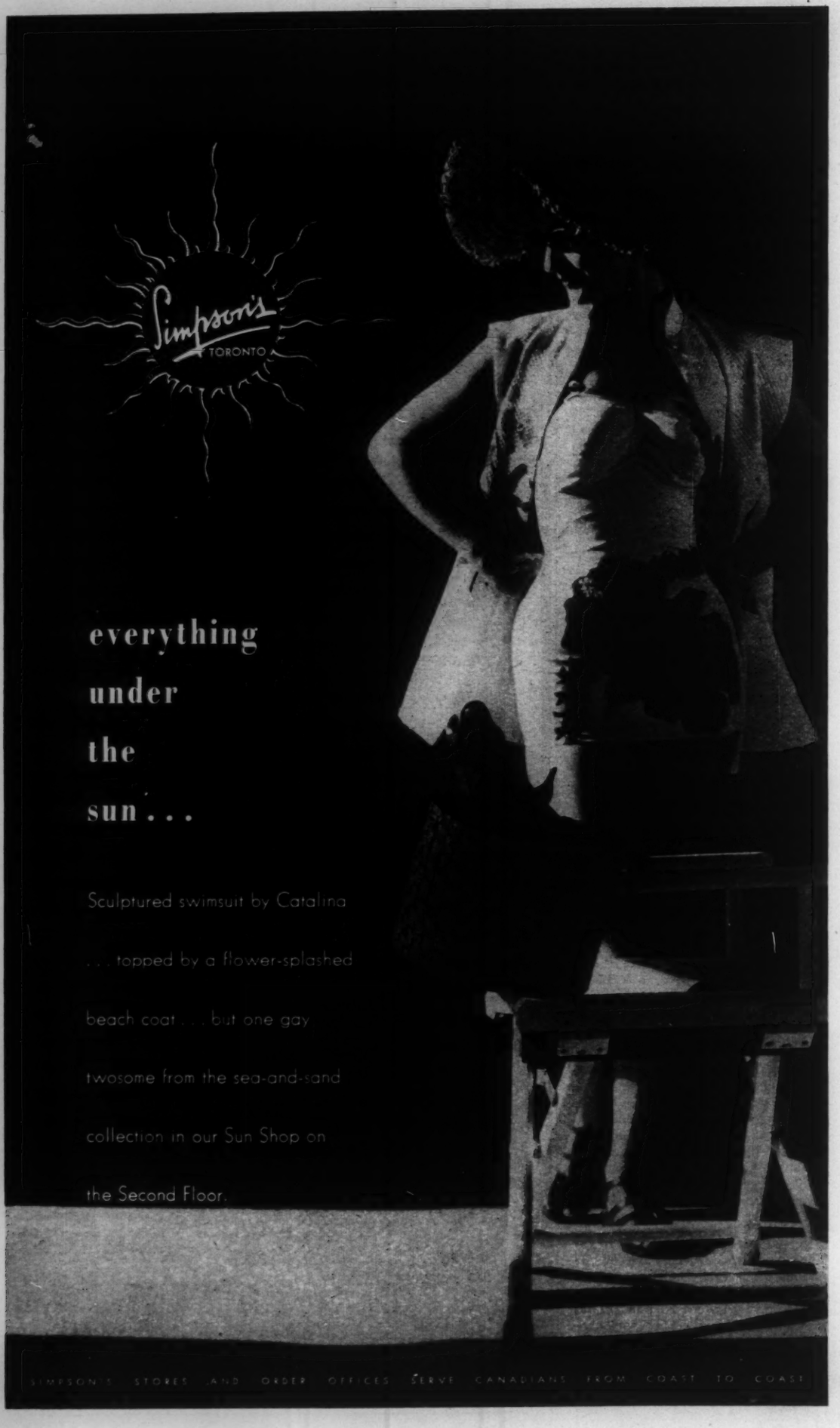
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FILMS

MIXED DOUBLE

by Mary Lowrey Ross

FOR YEARS we have been watching Humphrey Bogart's alternate screen appearances as a sad-faced killer and an equally glum and menacing reformer. He has no great good looks and his acting range is limited. But he has always had the ability to take possession of the screen and fill it, even at its conventional worst, with sudden glowering interest. He never fumbles, never wastes a gesture or an inflection and his unbeguiling face with its long sad upper lip, is always interesting to watch, even when it has nothing to tell us. He is rather like a good tennis player with a deadly ground stroke, a dogged indifference to the gallery, and enough controlled form to make him look as though he might be winning even when he isn't.

This year however he won the championship, with the Academy Award for the best male performance of the year in "The African Queen." On the whole it was a popular award. Humphrey Bogart may not be Hollywood's most versatile player, but there are very few who are as consistently satisfactory to watch, and the screen owes him a great deal. "The African Queen" extends the debt, as actor Bogart himself extends his range. As the skipper of the steam launch that takes its way through the African Congo he is not only belligerent and tough in the familiar Bogart way, but unexpectedly likable and wonderfully funny.

IT IS a question possibly whether Humphrey Bogart might have won the award quite as handily without the support given him here by Katharine Hepburn. Cast as a prim missionary stationed in Africa, Katharine Hepburn gives one of her very best performances—funny, angular, spirited and tender. In the wrong type of film such aggressive temperaments as Bogart's and Hepburn's might conceivably have backed each other into corners. Fortunately, "The African Queen" is exactly right for them. Their odd differences complement each other beautifully here, and in their haphazard downstream voyage each is able to reveal and enlarge the absurdity and unlikely charm of the other.

The missionary is a pious genteel and fired with patriotism. The skipper is blear-eyed, unshaven, and so little concerned with World War I that he is prepared to hole up for the duration in a handy river cove, enjoying his cargo of gin and leaving the international situation to take care of itself. In the end the missionary has her way and the reluctant skipper takes his panting little craft down one of Africa's toughest waterways. He even allows himself to be drawn into her high-minded scheme to sink a German gunboat with a home-made torpedo. The passage through torrent, whirlpools, rapids, hungry crocodiles, mosquitos, bloodsuckers and German gunfire has its inevitable result: the

—United Artists

"THE AFRICAN QUEEN"

missionary melts, the renegade reforms.

This happens on the screen almost every week; but it rarely happens under circumstances so fresh and variegated and ludicrous as the ones presented here. It isn't often either that the participants are able to make their predicaments and their emotions so reasonable and entertaining.

The whole adventure in fact is so beguiling that one is even ready to accept the outrageous happy ending, with the last minute rescue of the lovers from the noose of the German hangman. Altogether it's a fine, funny, engaging picture, and I'm glad Humphrey Bogart won his Oscar for it and only wish there had been at least a token Oscar as well for the valiant Miss Hepburn.

The film was adapted by John Huston and James Agee from the novel by C. S. Forester. Director Huston took his camera crew to Africa to film the river scenes in the Congo and Uganda. This adds immensely to the interest and authenticity of the picture, especially since Director Huston has avoided the cliches of travel-spectacle and kept the native crocodiles and hippopotami in their place as bit-players supporting the principals.

WALTER BRENNAN is also a competent actor within a limited range, but for some reason I invariably feel depressed when his good simple rustic face appears on the screen. It appears a good deal in "The Return of the Texan", in which he portrays an incorrigible oldster who can't be dissuaded from shooting deer and turkey on the reserved property of a haughty neighbor.

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FASHION AND BEAUTY

VIA THE STATELY HOMES

by Bernice Coffey

HISTORIC HANGINGS and coverings from 15 of Britain's fast-vanishing ancestral homes served as models for a collection of fabrics which arrived here recently. The Courtaulds people, with the consent of owners of the originals, spent seven years in making faithful representations of these old and beautiful fabrics —time which seems amply justified by the quality and magnificence of the results.

Belton House in Lincolnshire was built in 1689 from a Christopher Wren design, and from the Red Drawing Room comes a splendid seventeenth-century crimson and gold brocatelle in the acanthus pattern. A tapestry fabric originated in an applique design on a sixteenth-century workbox in Drummond Castle, Perthshire. The gold and silver brocade on a seventeenth-century Queen Anne chair at historic Knole is duplicated in a length of fabric that gleams with light and is exquisite enough to give a dress designer ideas. Striped brocade on the gilt Louis XVI chairs in the picture Gallery at Althorp was the inspiration of another fabric of delicate design and coloring.

And from a piece of sixteenth-century embroidery—now in the Hardwick Collection—comes a tapestry fabric of rich muted coloring with a Latin phrase woven through its elaborate pattern. They say the original is probably the work of that accomplished needlewoman — the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots.

Price tags on the modern copies range from $17.50 to $35. It would be interesting to know how this compares with the cost of the originals when they were woven or embroidered long ago.

THAT COMPLICATED, hocus-pocus etiquette of the wine glass need not befuddle the modern hostess any longer. Instead of using one type of glass for sherries, another for ports, and still another for table wines, why not one glass for all? asks the Canadian Wine Institute.

The Institute, parent body of the wine industry in this country, has supplied its own answer to this question, and now hostesses may buy an all-purpose wine glass like those used in many leading hotels. If, for instance, the Royal York can make one glass do the work of three, the Institute argues, so can the hostess — and without making the smallest sacrifice to propriety.

—Mort Lesser
GEORGIAN

Vintners have recently introduced the Georgian stemware shown in the illustration to wine stores in Ontario because they feel it will help to break down an obstacle that has long interfered with the tasteful serving of wine in the home. The glassware has been selling so well at its nominal price that the industry is thinking of distributing it, possibly by means of a mail-order system, throughout Canada.

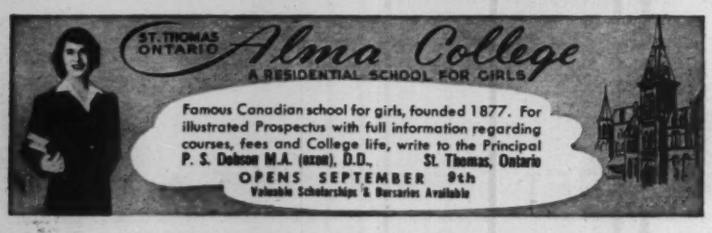
PERSONALS—
The convenience of solid cologne is self-evident to any woman who travels or carries cologne in her handbag. Up to now only fly in the cologne has been the trick of getting the stick uncapped and then coping with the foil wrapping. Now some inventive individual at Yardley of London has dreamed up a purse-size "Swivel Stick" case of black and gold plastic which eliminates all juggling. It operates on the same principle as a lipstick. The cologne stick is firmly anchored on a swivel base, rolls up for use, and back into place after application.

TART WORDS about the "poodle"—current rage in haircuts—came out of the recent International Beauty Show: "By Fall the poodle will have gone back where it belongs—to the dogs. Hairdressers, however, will be faced with the problem of styling the awkward length of hair that will be the poodle growing in." Models, giving up the poodle, were brought to the show so that the hairdressers could show what they proposed to do with this in-between length of hair. "A brushed down, flat crown and wide-spread, wing-like sides will replace the allover curls of the poodle," is the way they describe the results. "Hairdos will be more sophisticated, sleeker, more glamorous," they predict.

WHAT'S *your* DEFINITION of mental health? Monthly letter of The Royal Bank of Canada says that these are the signs: "Not merely the absence of disease, but deeply-felt happiness. Mental health is the adjustment of human beings to the world and to one another with a maximum of effectiveness. It means having the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, an acceptable social behavior, and a happy disposition . . . The mentally healthy person knows himself, accepts himself and is himself . . . people who are mentally healthy feel comfortable about themselves, feel right about other people and are able to meet the demands of life."

● *This exquisite Wedgwood tea-pot is fashioned in white on gray-blue jasper. The Young Seamstress design is by Lady Templetown, modelled by William Hackwood and made at the Etruria Works in 1786. The tea-pot is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

"SALADA"
TEA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CONCERNING FOOD

DESSERTS DE LUXE

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

DESSERTS CAN AND OUGHT to be as glamorous as possible since no one is *really* hungry by the time the last course is served. Most of us do like something a little sweet as a finishing touch and company dinners in particular seem to demand your best efforts for a happy ending. Here's a lush recipe for a trifle of distinction and it's no mere trifle, if you know what we mean. A wonderful combination of wine-flavored custard, lady fingers, white raisins, almonds and coconut.

Trifle De Luxe

Custard:

½ cup sugar
⅛ tsp. salt
1 tablespoon flour
2 eggs, well beaten
2 cups milk
½ tsp. vanilla
½ tsp. lemon juice
2 to 4 tablespoons sherry wine

Combine sugar, salt, flour and eggs in double boiler. Add milk, gradually stirring constantly. Set over boiling water, cook and stir until mixture thickens and coats a spoon. Remove from boiling water; add vanilla and lemon juice. Cool and add sherry.

To assemble the trifle:

Separate 9 double lady fingers and line your prettiest serving bowl. Crumble remaining lady fingers into the bowl. Arrange alternate layers of the following ingredients with the custard:

¾ cup blanched almond coarsely cut
¼ cup white raisins
1 cup moist shredded coconut

Repeat layers until all ingredients are used. Spread top of pudding with ½ cup whipped, sweetened cream. Garnish outer edge of pudding with an additional ½ cup shredded coconut (tinted green if desired) and some whole blanched almonds in center. Six servings.

HERE'S A RECIPE for a classic favorite guaranteed to reduce the egg supply and raise your rating as a dessert maker. You can whip it up day before the party and forget about it until serving time.

Buy or bake an angel food cake (10" x 4" tube pan).

1 envelope (1 tablespoon) plain gelatine
¼ cup cold water
6 egg yolks
¾ cup sugar
¾ cup milk
2 squares (2 ozs.) unsweetened chocolate melted
1 tsp. vanilla

Soak gelatine in cold water. Beat egg yolks in top of double boiler. Add sugar and milk and place over boiling water. Stir constantly while mixture cooks and thickens (about 10 minutes). Add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Add melted chocolate and vanilla. Let mixture cool thoroughly.

Beat *6 egg whites* until stiff and gradually add *¾ cup sugar* and fold into egg-chocolate mixture. Tear angel cake into good sized pieces and place in a large bowl. Add chocolate mixture and mix well. Pack into an oiled 10" x 4" tube pan. Chill overnight or for several hours. Unmould on a large platter. Frost with 1½ cups heavy cream whipped. Sprinkle with shaved unsweetened chocolate. Serves 8-10.

■ Ottawa-born PATRICIA WILDE is off to dance in Barcelona, at the Paris Exposition, in Florence, Lausanne and at both the Holland and Edinburgh Festivals. She is a member of the New York City Ballet.

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This modern, SURE method lasts a WHOLE YEAR!

Penetrates each tiny fibre and makes the cloth itself MOTHPROOF
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You can be *absolutely sure* moths will never again damage your woolens. And the method is so easy and convenient! Just spray the garments with LARVEX and *you can be sure* moths won't eat holes in them whether you wear them or hang them away in the closet.

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Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, sports, hobbies, homemaking, local church and club activities, etc., as well.

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Fine quality traditional furniture with the inherent elegance and charm characteristic of our period pieces. Shown, a French Empire chest, a Venetian-style mirror, and oval-back chairs in the manner of Robert Adam... typical of the fine furniture found in the larger Eaton stores across Canada.

EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

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LIGHTER SIDE

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EVER SINCE the War the Ontario public has been protected as carefully as possible from any direct knowledge that our local breweries are still operating and would enjoy our patronage. As a result the distributors have had to get their message through as best they can, usually in terms as vague and irrelevant as the voices in a mixed seance: *e.g.*, street-car cards showing glimpses of Canadian scenery ("Yours to Enjoy"), pictures of American tourists packing to go home ("Make Them Want to Come Back") and studies in four colors of our Canadian Warblers.

The authorities have allowed the sponsors to attach their names to this publicity, so long as they didn't mention their product. Anything more pointed would probably have come under the heading of offering liquor advertising to minors.

However, Ontario is now coming round to the point of view that its citizens are mature enough to absorb direct liquor advertising in streetcars without getting noisy and disturbing the other passengers. In an effort to discover how the public felt about the change in policy, I recently conducted my monthly telephone poll. The response was mixed but emphatic.

"I am totally against the policy of open liquor advertising, especially in street-cars," declared a Mrs. Entwhistle. "No doubt some passengers would be able to take such advertising in moderation, but we must think of its immediate and disastrous effect on less stable personalities."

"But mightn't they just go home resolved to become Men of Distinction?" I asked. "Mightn't it open the opportunity to some of the young women passengers to become, say, Miss Labatt of 1952?"

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"We have no House of Lords to use as a background," she pointed out, "and no Kentucky tack-rooms hung with trophy ribbons, or Kentucky Colonels in frilled shirt fronts drinking bourbon out of pre-revolutionary glasses. In fact, we have nothing in this line except the Prohibition tradition, with people drinking whisky from tooth-brush tumblers in hotel bedrooms."

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A Miss Utterly, who seemed a little confused about the nature of the questionnaire, declared that personally she got a great deal of enjoyment out of the street-car advertising.

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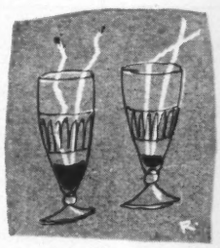

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That's why getting there is half the fun — when you travel Cunard.

Weekly service through the historic St. Lawrence route and frequent departures from New York including the World's Largest and Fastest steamers, "Queen Elizabeth" and "Queen Mary".

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THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

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HOME WORK

RELAXED APPROACH

LIFE IS GETTING EASIER all the time is the unofficial theme of the National Home Show, to be held at Toronto, May 23-31.

Time was when a change in a season meant the man of the house spent his weekends trudging up and down a ladder, switching screens to storms or vice versa. On exhibit at the Home Show will be the modern solution to the problem: an all-metal, self-storing combination window which consists of screens, storm sash and weather-proofing in one permanent unit. And no longer is it necessary to wrestle with obstinate garage doors. A steel garage door, styled with pleasing horizontal grooving, boasts ball bearing rollers. A flick of a tired wrist, and the door is open or closed.

As for the labor of waxing and polishing floors . . . a product to be seen at the Home Show makes that a thing of the past. It's a permanent, varnish floor finish which gives long wearing protection and high gloss, without waxing. Then there's the talking doorbell. If a tradesman rings the doorbell, the homemaker can carry on a conversation without going to the door. This unique intercommunication system is a boon for duplex dwellers . . . or for calling Junior indoors. Also of special interest to the homemaker is a wonder-working saladmaster machine willing and able to take over 220 different jobs in the kitchen.

Even construction men can take it easy. A masonry brick coating will be shown that can be applied in plastic form over any surface, without benefit of bricks or bricklayers. And builders will be interested in a packaged interior door unit. The whole thing, from steel frame to slab door, can be set in place in only 15 minutes.

■ In July a Canadian choir will be off to Israel to participate in the six-day Song Festival being held there under Government auspices. Training the Choir is ETHEL STARK, permanent conductor of the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra.

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Pyramid Cedar

		Each
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HETZ JUNIPER	18-24 ins.	4.50
SAVINS JUNIPER	18-24 ins.	3.75
MUGHO PINE	10-12 ins.	3.75
JAPANESE YEW	15-18 ins.	5.00
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DWARF YEW	15-18 ins.	5.25
PYRAMID CEDAR	30-36 ins.	4.25
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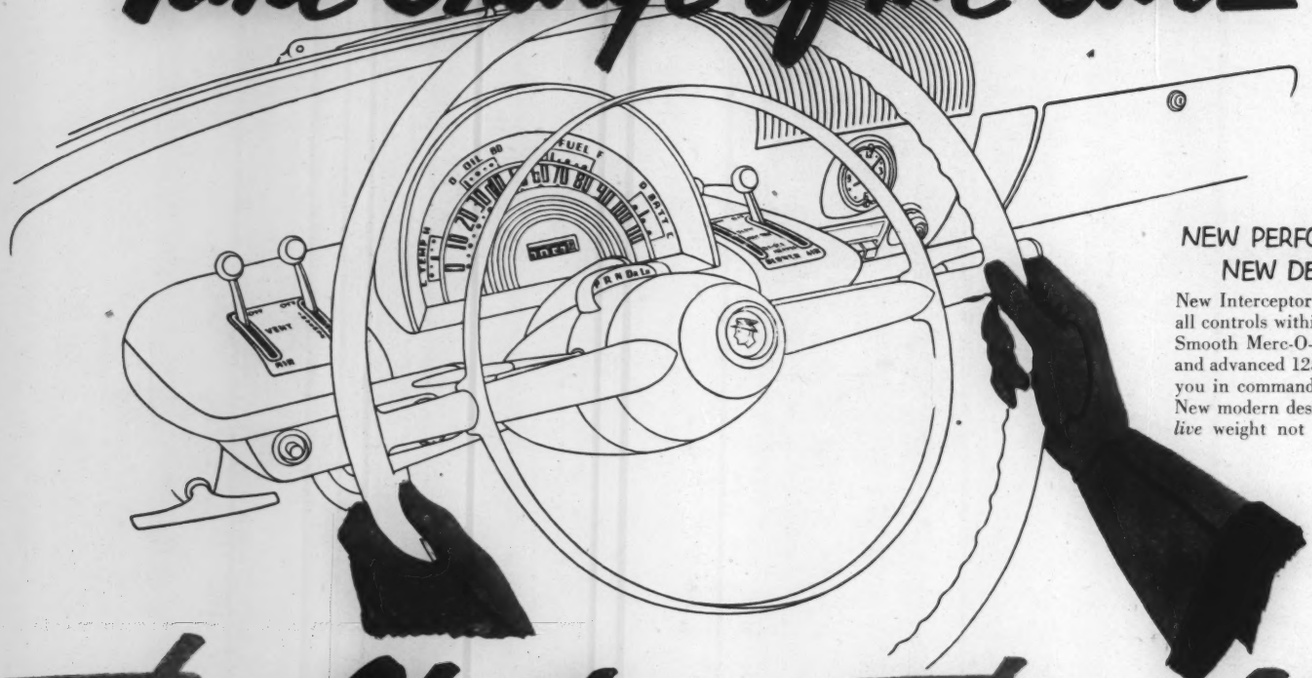

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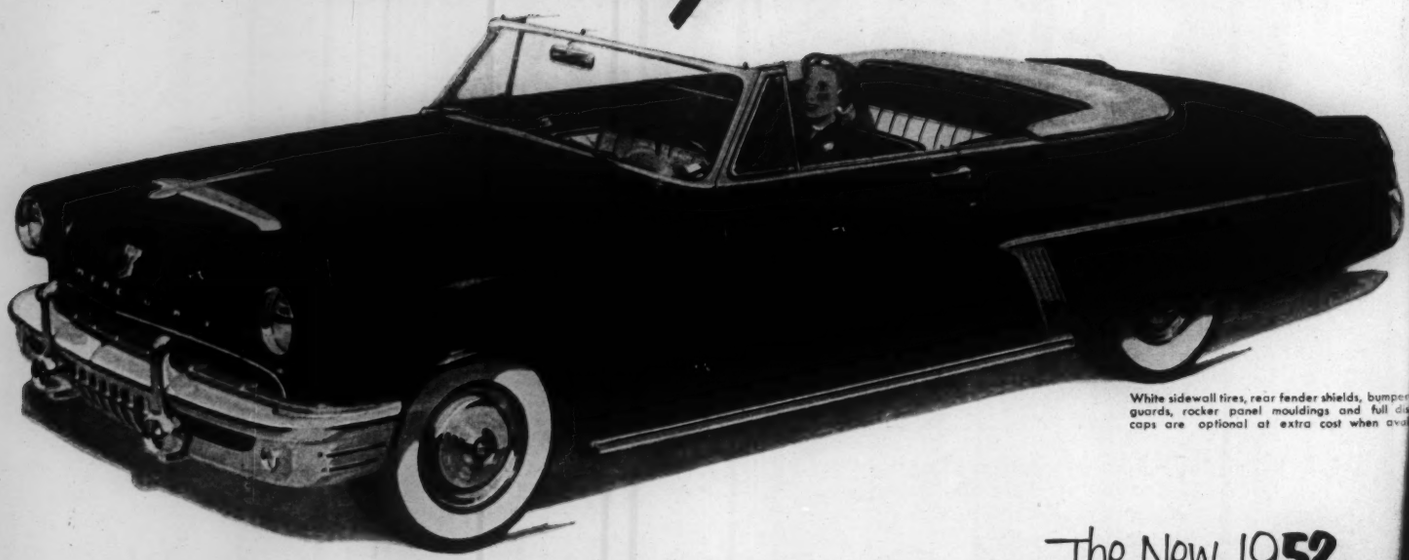

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